

Hawaiian Gazette.

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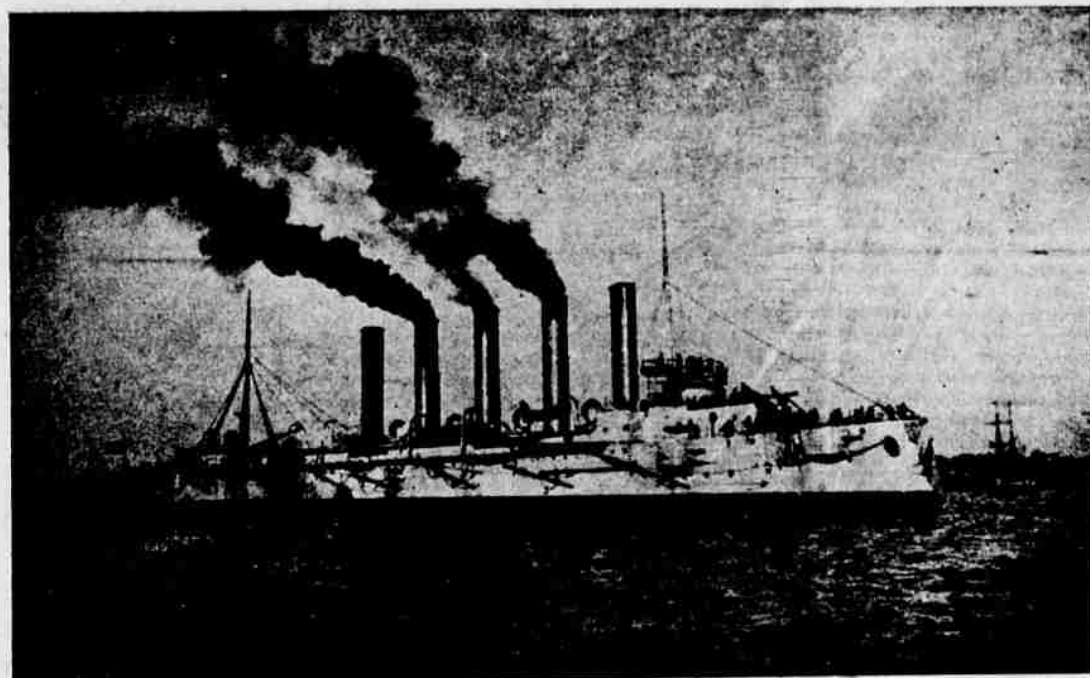
HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2815.

CHEFOO INVADED BY JAPANESE WHO TAKE RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT

NOVIK-ASKOLD LEAVE PORT ARTHUR

Enter the German Port of Kiauchau and Salute Flag.



RUSSIAN CRUISER ASKOLD, WHICH ESCAPED FROM PORT ARTHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—Two Japanese torpedo destroyers entered this harbor during the night and seized the Russian torpedo destroyer Riesitilini and towed her away after a hand-to-hand fight with the Russian crew.

Chefoo is a Chinese port and its violation by a Japanese naval force constitutes a breach of neutrality for which China will probably go through the form of asking indemnity.

ESCAPED CRUISERS AT KIAUCHAU.

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—The Russian cruisers Askold and Novik entered Kiauchau harbor last night and saluted the German flag.

These cruisers escaped from Port Arthur. Under the rules of international law they must leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours or submit to being dismantled and laid up until the end of the war. Kiauchau is a port on the Yellow Sea in southern Shantung and belongs to Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG'S VIEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—It is believed that the entire Port Arthur squadron has reached the Yellow Sea.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 12.—The Baltic fleet will sail for the Far East on August 14.

KUROKI'S PLANS FEARED.

MUKDEN, Aug. 12.—It is feared the Japanese will seek to turn the Russian position above here and cut the railroad.

VLADIVOSTOK EXPECTS SQUADRON.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 12.—Preparations are making here to receive the Port Arthur squadron.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 11.—Fighting is in progress near Mukden. CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the Japanese cruiser Kasagi has been sunk east of Port Arthur.

The second class twin screw cruiser Kasagi, the Japanese vessel which is reported to have been destroyed, is a type of vessel that is well known in Honolulu for the Kasagi's sister ship was in Honolulu in March 1899. This vessel was the Chitose which had been constructed at the Union Iron Works and was then enroute to Japan.

The Kasagi was known as a very useful type of cruiser. She was built at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, in 1897, and her dimensions were as follows: Length, 374 feet; beam, 48; depth, 24. She was of 4760 tons and carried a crew of over four hundred men. Her armament consisted of thirty guns of various sizes and four torpedo tubes.

The Kasagi has been one of the four cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Dewa which have been operating with the battleship squadron around Port Arthur since the opening of the war. The Kasagi was in the first naval battle and in many others since. When the battleship Hatsuse struck a mine and was destroyed the

Kasagi was near by and rescued many of the survivors. The Kasagi was commanded by Capt. R. Ide.

Although in many previous engagements the Kasagi had been remarkably free from casualties.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Great Britain is greatly dissatisfied at Russia's attitude regarding the Knight Commander.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Riesitilini has been dismantled here and will remain in this port until the end of the war.

Washington, August 11, 1904.
Received at 8:40 a. m.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

Various reports from Talienwan show that the Russian Port Arthur squadron emerged from the port on the morning of August 10th and a severe naval battle ensued till sunset. During the night of the same day our destroyer flotilla seemed to have attacked the enemy squadron. At dawn of August 11th the Retvizan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared to be taking flight towards Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Russian battleship Pobieda and Retvizan have re-entered Port Arthur after the engagement with the Japanese fleet. The sally of the Russian fleet means that the situation at Port Arthur is desperate. It is supposed that the sally of the Vladivostok fleet was for the purpose of seeking the Port Arthur fleet and combining forces.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—It is reported that Admiral Togo's fleet frustrated the Russian attempt to escape from Port Arthur. The fighting between the Japanese and Russian fleets continued until sunset on Wednesday.

The Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked the Russian fleet during the night.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are massing in the direction of Saimatza. A column is also ascending the valley of the Liao river for the purpose of flanking Liaoyang. Reconnoitering parties have had skirmishes.

RUSSIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—General Sinevitch is marching troops from Vladivostok to divert Gen. Kuroki from the rear of Mukden.

JAPANESE TACTICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are using the Shanhaikuan-Yinkow railway for mobilizing troops to attack Simuntun, 30 miles west.

The movements of Japanese armies as reported in the above dispatches indicate an attempt on their part to completely isolate the narrow strip of territory in which are situated Liaoyang and Mukden. At either side of the railway, which runs northward from Port Arthur through Liaoyang and Mukden to Harbin, are high mountain ranges. From Simucheng to Hishoyong, on the eastern mountain range, the Japanese hold all of the mountain passes. Eastward of Hishoyong, a point fifty miles directly east of Liaoyang, is another mountain pass through which the Japanese would have to go in order to get farther north and then bend to the westward to cross the railway north of Mukden and isolate that point. This latter pass contains Saimatza (or Sa-ma-chi) which has been held by the Russians.

The Liao river extends directly north of Yinkow for a great distance, almost parallel to the railway and passing about thirty miles west of Mukden. On the Liao river, about thirty-five or forty miles northwest of Mukden is Simuntun (or Shin-min-tun). This place is also the terminus of a railway stretching northward from Shanhaikuan. In order to send troops over this railway from Yinkow to Simuntun the Japanese must control a great territory which has hitherto been occupied by small bodies of Russians and heavily garrisoned by Chinese troops.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

War Notes From the Japanese Files.

The Japan Gazette says:

We are glad to state that the steamer Korea arrived safely at Yokohama yesterday at 7 a. m. On the previous night she was lit up as usual, as she was unaware of the presence of the Vladivostok squadron in the neighborhood. The presence of a thick fog on that night undoubtedly saved her from falling into the hands of the Russians.

We take the following from the Japan Mail's shipping extra issued yesterday: The Korea would doubtless have called at Midway Island, if daylight had served, but as she must have reached it in darkness she was kept away on a course to carry her clear of the land. The Doric was sighted, but in all probability the Korea was not seen by that vessel as the Korea's high bridge would give her an advantage in range of vision. The Korea will not leave Yokohama before Sunday and in all probability she will be held here, and the Siberia at Kobe, until definite news is received as to the movements of the Vladivostok squadron. There have been rumors that the Korea carried a large sum in specie and also two submarine boats. By courtesy of the Yokohama agent, Mr. B. C. Howard, we are able to state that she did not carry any submarine vessel. Her cargo consisted of a small amount of treasure (nothing approaching the sum rumored), consigned to the Specie Bank, a small quantity of railway material, general merchandise, food stuffs, etc.

THE SINKING OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

The following evidence regarding the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander was given at the enquiry held at the British Consulate, Yokohama, on Wednesday morning:

William Beaten Brown, master of the British steamer Tsinan, deposed: "On the afternoon of July 24th, 1904, we were signalled to stop in Latitude 34.10 N. Longitude 133 E. by the Russian cruiser Russia. They sent an armed boat's crew on board and the officer requested to see the paper, which I had ready for his inspection. He signalled the contents of the manifest to the flagship, asked for instructions and said they were not going to send a prize crew on board. The officer was very particular about the consignees of the cargo and said that they had to be very careful with our flag. The next message he received by signal was that the Admiral desired to send on board the crew of the British steamer Knight Commander and that as they were British subjects I was compelled to take them. It was at first decided to give us the whole Lascar crew, but subsequently a second message came that they would only send 21. I then asked what had become of the Knight Commander, and he replied, 'We sank her this morning.' On my asking why she had been sunk he said that she had contraband of war, flour and railway material. He said they had captured a German ship, a good capture, which I understood to be within the past day or two. He said (Continued on page 5.)

Should the Japanese capture both of these places and the eastern and western armies then march on the railway and meet above Mukden they would not only outflank the Russians but would have Mukden and Liaoyang isolated in much the same manner as they now have Port Arthur.

A naval demonstration against Vladivostok, or the landing of another Japanese force in northeastern Siberia, would compel Linvitch to return to his base.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—The entire Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday and a severe engagement followed with results which are not yet known here. The battleships Retvizan and Pobieda were seen outside Port Arthur after the battle.

RUSSIAN SQUADRONS TO UNITE.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Russian torpedo destroyer Riesitilini has arrived here. It reports that the warships have left Port Arthur to unite with the Vladivostok squadron.

In line with the above the following dispatch, under date of Nagasaki, June 11, appeared in the New York Sun of June 12:

Naval experts here believe that the Russians are working hard to clear the entrance of Port Arthur, intending to escape with the effective portion of their fleet, which is estimated to consist of eighteen large and small vessels and seventeen destroyers.

BANDITS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 11.—Three thousand bandits attacked the Russians at Tich pass, killing many.

SITUATION AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Aug. 11.—Strong reinforcements have arrived here from the north. The Japanese are in some strength twenty-five miles south of here, also another army is five miles east of Liaoyang.

KUROPATKIN WITHDRAWING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The prospects of a decisive battle are disappearing. Gen. Kuropatkin has withdrawn the bulk of his army north of Liaoyang. Heavy rains are falling.

WAR WRITER GOING HOME

Correspondent Clough Talks of the Outlook.

Among the passengers on the Siberia is Mr. E. H. Clough who was lately a representative of the Hearst papers in the Far East. Mr. Clough went to the Orient on the first trip of the Siberia a year and a half ago and is now returning for a short vacation. He has been in a position to view the Eastern situation at close range and last night gave the following interesting account of affairs:

"The recent trip of the Vladivostok squadron had a disastrous effect upon Japanese commerce. As long as the cruisers are out they are injuring Japan in this way far more than it is possible to injure them by any reverses in their military campaign. It is estimated that while the squadron was virtually blockading Tokio bay the loss to Japanese commerce was at least \$30,000,000 in gold. There were seven or eight large steamers tied up in Yokohama alone suffering a loss of \$5 per ton.

"The foreign population of Japan is decidedly anti-Japanese in its sympathy. This is caused by the officiousness of the Japanese who are feeling their importance considerably. The Americans feel that Japan is not going to let England and America get any more benefit out of this war than she can help. She wishes to reap all the fruits of it herself. For this reason the English and Americans are quietly anti-Japanese. In the Knight Commander affair most of them hold that Russia's attitude was correct. The manifest of the vessel is the evidence before the prize court as to whether the steamer was a lawful prize or not. If she was sunk without warrant then Russia will pay an indemnity. The foreign population of Japan as a whole seem to think that there was no violation of international law.

"The Russians are the keenest diplomats in the world and their policy seems to be to draw some other nation into the struggle even if it involves loss to them. Then they will be able to say, 'We can't fight the whole world,' and thus can get out of a bad hole gracefully by asking for intervention.

"North China is unanimously pro-Japanese, at least among the bulk of the people. Among the high officials and statesmen there is considerable intrigue and it is every man for himself. As a whole, however, North China is safely Japanese. There is a paper there published in the interests of Japan. The Russians endeavored to win over the country and even established a rival paper but all their efforts were fruitless. The Chinese army is under the influence of Japan. There are along the great wall between China and Manchuria about 30,000 Chinese troops. These are ostensibly guarding the frontier. There are in the vicinity of Peking some 30,000 more. Of these Yuan Shi Kai, the Viceroy of Chi-li, is in command of 15,000, all well drilled troops. General Ma also has 15,000. He is in immediate connection with the court of the Dowager Empress and the conservative element. They are opposed to the progressive Yuan Shi Kai. Both of these generals are anxious for a fight. (Continued on page 5.)

THE LOSER KICKS HARD

Bundle of Errors to Supreme Court.

A petition for rehearing has been filed in the Supreme Court by the American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., relative to the injunction suit brought against itself, the Superintendent of Public Works and the Auditor by John Lucas, wherein that court affirmed the decree of Judge Robinson making the injunction perpetual. Castle & Wilkinson, attorneys for plaintiff, sign the motion.

The grounds of the motion are as follows:

"First: Manifest errors and mistakes on the face of said decision, which work great injustice to this appellant.

"Second: Manifest error and mistake in said opinion as applied to the facts in the case, which work like injustice to this appellant.

"Third: Questions decisive of the case duly submitted by counsel and overlooked by the court, which work a like injustice.

"Fourth: Controlling decisions to which the attention of the court was not drawn through the neglect or inadvertence of counsel."

Specifications of particular matters under the foregoing heads are given at length. On the holding of the Supreme Court that the plaintiff was not debarred from relief in equity on the principle that "equity will give no relief to a party who does not come into court with clean hands," together with the holding that the plaintiff sued in a representative capacity, "as a trustee on behalf of the public," the movant says:

"We specify that it is a manifest error and mistake to hold that 'a trustee on behalf of the public' is not guilty of 'dishonest practices' or 'some conduct evidently contrary to equity and good conscience,' who offers to sell out his duties as a trustee and the interest of the public if the defendant will induce another person, who is already acting as a trustee for the public, to abandon his duties and betray the interest of the public for private gain of the plaintiff."

This refers to the portion of the answer of defendants which was stricken out as scandalous, which accused Lucas of offering to drop the suit if the Superintendent of Public Works would induce Herbert Kendall to withdraw injunction proceedings to enjoin the Lahaialuna contract awarded to plaintiff's firm.

In regard to laches, which the Supreme Court held was not maintained against the plaintiff, the movant submits that it was manifest error and mistake to hold that the decision of the court below was conclusive when the question of laches was not set up in the answer and was not presented in that court. Further, it is suggested "that the Texas case cited refers to laches of a trustee in not properly investing funds and not to laches of a party to an action, and that the California cases have no force in this jurisdiction, the rule as to the conclusiveness of findings in equity cases being different in the two jurisdictions."

The appellant submits that it is manifest error and mistake to declare that the object of the statutory provision in question is "to prevent favoritism, corruption and extravagance," also "that the action of the Superintendent of Public Works opens the door for favoritism and fraud," and then to declare that "the facts in the case do not warrant the slightest imputation against the Superintendent of Public Works" and that he acted as he did "from a desire to save to the Territory the value of the old piles, if they had any, and to reduce the cost of the work in hand."

The motion contends that the Supreme Court erred in finding that there could be no genuine competition under the advertisement and specifications. Decisions of mainland courts are quoted to show that much more varied bids were held legal elsewhere. It is contended that the deliverance of the court, viz: "The character of the work and the materials of which it shall be composed must be decided in advance," as a proposition of law, must be modified by the exception, "as nearly accurate as possible." In a Detroit case it was held "that the specifications need not be definite but could be left indefinite where it tended to promote cheapness."

Another point raised is that the Supreme Court decided, on the finding of the court below, that Section 10, Act 15, Laws of 1903 extra session, was the law under which the contract was let, providing: "Every contract for constructing public works, or for furnishing material therefor, amounting to five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder who shall furnish a sufficient bond, only upon public advertisement for tenders." This finding is put down as having been without any evidence in the court below as to what act the Superintendent of Public Works was acting under, the appropriation acts showing appropriations not only under Act 15, but Act 13, "which does not require the contract to be let to the lowest bidder."

As to laches again, the movant says that the court's finding that the "defense of laches was not set up in the answers," etc., is not supported by the facts in the case. It is contended that the court erred in striking out the alleged "scandalous" part of the answers, with which the allegations bearing on laches were blended, as thereby defendants could not present properly to the court below their "defense" that under all the circumstances the court of equity would not act.

Matters alleged to have been overlooked by the appellate court are these:

1. That the paragraph in regard to old piles could not have been made more definite, and that all the information was equally accessible to all the bidders. 2. That there were no old piles to be used and the reservation falls with the failure of facts to which it could apply. 3. That equity will not interfere unless the taxpayer and those he represents have been damaged. 4. The question that the bidder did bid on the actual work which was to be done. 5. The question that the reservation means only the right to use the piles at what they are worth, thus diminishing the contract price.

REBECCA IN DEBT.

J. Alfred Magoon, guardian of Rebecca Panee Humeku, a spendthrift, has filed an account for the period from February 24, 1903, to June 30, 1904, showing the ward to be in debt to the guardian for \$555.91. There was transferred from the principal to income account, "for maintenance of Rebecca," \$1897.16. Adding to this \$2812.16 received from income account, the total receipts are \$4509.32. Payments on income account, which include an allowance of \$25 a week to the ward, amount to \$3368.07, adding to which the \$1697.16 above-mentioned makes the total disbursements \$5065.23. The difference is Rebecca's debt to her guardian for the period in question. An inventory shows the value of the estate to be \$18,765, from which the annual income is \$848.

TORRENS TITLE WANTED.

John Walker has filed a petition with Judge Philip L. Weaver of the Court of Land Registration to have his title registered, and confirmed to a lot of land fronting 63 feet on Young street, with a depth of 151 feet, as described in a deed from Charles W. Baker to petitioner.

THE WILCOX ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt yesterday, after a hearing, signed an order confirming the return and account of sales of real estate belonging to the estate of the late W. Luther Wilcox. R. D. Smith, who represented the executor, W. O. Mead, who was also in court, and J. A. Magoon appeared for Wilhelmina Wilcox, one of the devisees, who was also present. Wilhelmina stated that she was 18 years of age on January 14 this year, and that she was satisfied with the sale. The widow's satisfaction, as well as that of the brothers of decedent, was on file in writing. By the order the executor is authorized to execute deeds of conveyance to the several purchasers for the considerations named in the return.

DIVORCE SUIT.

Laura Elizabeth Warren, nee Lillis, has filed a bill for divorce against Henry Robert Warren on the grounds of desertion and non-support. The plaintiff asks for custody of the couple's only living child, a girl of six years. Henry Hogan is her attorney.

MONTH OF JULY MORTUARY REPORT

For the month of July Registrar Lawrence catalogues 80 deaths in Honolulu. Nearly twice as many males as females died, the respective numbers being 52 and 28. By nationalities the deaths were of 26 Hawaiian, 16 Chinese, 23 Japanese, 5 Portuguese, 2 British, 4 U. S. A. and 4 other. The numbers by ages were 17 under one, 10 one to five, 3 ten to twenty, 13 twenty to thirty, 13 thirty to forty, 10 forty to fifty, 6 fifty to sixty, 3 sixty to seventy, 5 over seventy. The monthly death rate per 1000, according to census of 1900 (29-306), was 2.03. Non-residents dying numbered 4. There were 4 post mortem examinations, 10 deaths investigated and 2 coroner's inquests.

Causes of death are thus generalized: Febrile 4, diarrheal 2, diphtheria 2, constitutional 16, developmental 4, nervous 11, circulatory 4, respiratory 8, digestive 15, urinary 7, osseous and integumentary 1, accident and violence 5, suicide 1.

READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment
When This Information
May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.)

It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster, McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

W. T. Lucas, the well known horseman, leaves on the Siberia for San Francisco, whence he will depart for Panama. His stay will be indefinite.

BUILDERS AND TRADERS HAVE SPECIAL MEETING

They Hold an Afternoon Session at Which Several Subjects of Local Importance and Interest are Discussed and Acted Upon.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

At a well-attended meeting of the Builders & Traders' Exchange yesterday at 1 p. m. several matters of importance were brought up for discussion, principal of which was an indorsement of the position taken by Acting Governor Atkinson on citizen labor for public improvements. The other was the acceptance for file of a letter from Superintendent Holloway of the Public Works Department in answer to one from the Exchange regarding work on the schools and the insane asylum.

A committee was also appointed, consisting of L. E. Pinkham, A. Gartley, John Emmelhuth, J. Rosenstein and president J. H. Craig to meet with committees from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to arrange for the entertainment of United States Senator Foraker of Ohio.

A committee consisting of W. W. Hall, John Emmelhuth and W. J. England was also appointed to wait upon the Acting Governor and present the resolution on citizen labor.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The Builders & Traders' Exchange through its Legislative Committee was instrumental in drawing, presenting and urging the passage of the citizen labor and eight hour law as it now stands as a statute of the Territory of Hawaii;

Whereas, any law to fulfill its object and benefit the people and be an active force must be carried out by an energetic and persistent executive;

Whereas, the Honorable A. L. C. Atkinson, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii in the matter of the Okaia-Kukiaia road contract has shown that citizen labor is available when accorded reasonable consideration and wages;

Whereas, said Acting Governor has by vigorous language and determined action shown that citizen labor shall have the recognition and protection to which it is entitled;

Therefore, be it resolved: That this Exchange in the strongest possible language desires to express its appreciation and endorsement of the sentiments and action of the said Acting Governor Atkinson in this matter.

That this Exchange asserts the persistent following out of the letter and spirit of the citizen labor law will encourage the responsible members of the community, good citizenship and general prosperity.

And be it further resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Acting Governor Atkinson and present a copy of this resolution.

Signed this ninth day of August, A. D. 1904.

THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.

By its President, J. H. CRAIG.

By its Secretary, J. D. AVERY.

The correspondence with Superintendent Holloway on the segregation of certain public work was as follows:

July 29, 1904.
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, City.

Sir:—I have the honor to advise you that at an adjourned regular monthly meeting of the Builders & Traders' Exchange held last evening, the committee appointed to confer with you on the matter of segregating bids on the large jobs of government work, reported the following recommendations:

"Your Committee therefore recommends that the Exchange suggest to the Superintendent of Public Works the calling for separate bids or tenders on the following departments of the work on these two public jobs (Insane Asylum and Normal School) and all future jobs of similar size, to wit: (1) Brick and Concrete, including structural iron; (2) Carpenter work; (3) Plastering; (4) Sheet metal work; (5) Plumbing; (6) Electrical work and (7) Painting."

The recommendation was amended by adding another division, to wit: (8) Plaster and cement ornaments, and was then on motion unanimously adopted as amended.

On behalf of the Exchange and its membership, I have therefore the honor to suggest that bids on the Normal School and Insane Asylum and all future jobs of similar size you call for separate tenders for bids on each of the eight branches above enumerated.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. D. AVERY.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 3, 1904.
J. D. Avery, Secretary Builders & Traders' Exchange, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 29th ult. in which you advise me of the action taken by the Exchange relative to the segregation of bids on government work and would say that the matter has had my careful consideration. According to newspaper reports, it seems to have been the opinion of the committee appointed to interview me that I had agreed to make the segregation in accordance with the recommendations of the Exchange on both the Normal school and Insane Asylum buildings. This was certainly not my intention and as I recollect the interview, I advised the Committee that I should be glad to consider any recommendations made by the Exchange, but I most certainly did not bind myself to abide by any segregations which they should propose. I understand that the principal point brought forward in favor of the government segregating bids on

large buildings was that the work would be superior to that done by a general contractor and also that the work would not be as expensive.

To both of these points I most respectfully beg to take exception as in the case of quality of work it is the government's endeavor to see that everything is done in exact accordance with the specifications.

It is rather a hard matter to furnish any comparison as to the cost of work as done by general contractors and where segregations are made, but in order to prove my belief that work can be done cheaper under a general contractor, I hope to be able to make certain segregations on the normal school and also call for tenders on the entire work. By doing this, a careful comparison can be made of the cost.

The plans of the insane asylum were too far advanced to make any changes but unless I am shown by the tenders received for the normal school that work is much cheaper when segregated, I shall not feel inclined to make any changes in our present form of specifications without very good reasons for them. I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

C. S. HOLLOWAY.

Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Emmelhuth stated at the meeting that with regard to Supt. Holloway's statement that he was misquoted, he was personally able to say he had a perfect recollection of the statements made by the Superintendent. His recollection of the conversation, which he said was unfortunately not taken down stenographically, was that he would try the segregation method on the Royal School and the Asylum. Mr. Emmelhuth said he did not seek a difference with the Superintendent but merely wanted to correct an erroneous impression.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF ALL RED CABLE

The great improvement in the telegraph cable services, coupled with the reduction in the cost of cabling due to the inauguration of the Pacific cable (says the annual report of the Post and Telegraph Department), has materially popularized the cable system, as may be gathered from the fact that the colony's cable business increased 25 per cent. during the year. The average time of transmission of cable messages generally has further improved. Messages from the United Kingdom via the Pacific frequently reach the colony within 30 minutes of the time of presentation, and from America and some of the Australian States well under 15 and 10 minutes respectively. New Zealand's proportion of the deficit of 1905 is 4-3d on the first year's working of the Pacific cable amounted to £10,057 11-7. Against this the colony secured an improved overseas cable service and the users of the cables saved over £50,000 a year. The relatively large deficiency gave rise to comment, but the position is not serious when it is remembered that besides the ordinary items of expenditure usually charged against cable working expenses, a terminable annuity payment of £745 a year is made, which not only provides for interest, but also for a sinking fund as well, which will in fifty years repay the whole of the £2,000,000 sunk in the cable. In addition there is a cable reserve fund of £25,000 a year for the purpose of replacing the original cable if necessary in forty years. A conference of delegates representing the Pacific cable partners is to be held in London shortly in reference to the Commonwealth agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and other important matters affecting the Pacific cable. Among the questions for consideration is one to be submitted by this Government, that local honorary boards should be appointed in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, to whom representatives of the board would look for advice in the matter of canvassing and business matters generally. Sir Sandford Fleming, formerly engineer-in-chief of the Canadian railways, and who has taken a marked interest in the Pacific cable, will represent the Government at the conference.

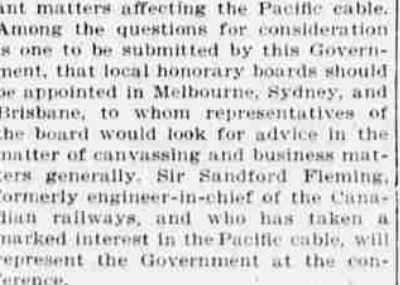
EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Rev. O. H. Guilek, editor of the Honolulu, regrets the appearance in his paper of an article commendatory of the Strauch "Home Building" enterprise. It was published without his knowledge but he was able to cut the page on which the article appeared out of the larger part of his edition.

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.

Impure Blood

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A stamp collector visiting the Hawaiian Islands heard that a missionary had one of his rooms papered with stamps. Upon examining the walls of this room a number of the highly prized varieties were found whose existence had not previously been suspected. The collector succeeded in removing half a dozen of the stamps in fairly good condition, and they are now the only ones of this issue known.

The other Hawaiian issues are said to owe their scarcity to the fact that nearly the whole supply was destroyed by the burning of the Honolulu post-office. Another explanation of their rarity is that a stamp dealer went to Honolulu some years ago and bought up every stamp he could get, thus cornering the supply and holding them at his own price.

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IMPORTANT POINT IN BANKRUPTCY

Judge S. B. Dole, in the United States District Court yesterday, gave much time to further hearing of the L. Hee bankruptcy case. W. W. Thayer for the assignees pressed a motion for dismissal of petition, being opposed by C. F. Clemons for the petitioning creditors.

"Why should the court make an adjudication," Mr. Thayer finally asked, "when the petitioning creditors are not going to get anything out of it?"

"An important point for the court," Judge Dole replied, "is whether it is in the court's discretion to refuse adjudication if the petitioning creditors think that they have a better chance to get something under the bankruptcy laws than they have under an assignment."

This query was followed by a request to counsel for lists of their authorities, without going into elaborate briefs, to be presented by the end of the week.

The alleged bankrupt left the country without leaving much else to his creditors.

Big Sugar Cases Tomorrow.

Owing to the unreadiness of attorneys, the Tax Appeal Court had nothing before it yesterday and will have no session today. Tomorrow eight or ten of the big sugar plantation agency cases will be heard in a bunch. Mr. Brown having returned from Hilo it is likely the full court will sit.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Rev. O. H. Guilek, editor of the Honolulu, regrets the appearance in his paper of an article commendatory of the Strauch "Home Building" enterprise. It was published without his knowledge but he was able to cut the page on which the article appeared out of the larger part of his edition.

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DOINGS ON GARDEN ISLE

Glimpses of the Week as Passed On Kauai.

LIHUE, Aug. 8.—The Garden Island says: The Hotel Fairview has been the scene of a lively party during the last week. Besides the regular boarders there have been the court people, and the place has been crowded.

Every evening there has been some kind of amusement going on. Sometimes it's story-telling, sometimes it has been music, sometimes it has been dancing. Those who have been at the hotel during the past week are Judge Hardy, Mr. Dempster, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Ethel Bishop, Mr. Faxon Bishop, Miss Lucy Roth, Miss Sarah Lucas, Mrs. Hardison and little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, Messrs. Bell, Mahlum, Hastie, Milder, Delanux, Prosser, Hansen, Willard, Dr. Derby, Foss, Meldell, Smith, Dr. Sandow, Arkley.

Saturday evening the large sitting room was cleared, a few native boys came with their mandolins and guitars and the company indulged for a few hours in dancing. Refreshments were served during the evening and the guests had a really fine time in a somewhat informal way.

SHERIFF CONEY ENTERTAINS.

Last Thursday evening Sheriff Coney gave a dinner party to his conferees of the law and those present out-did themselves to preserve the reputation of the craft for story-telling. The party sat down at the table a little after seven and did not adjourn therefrom until half past ten, and during all that time there was not a minute that some story-teller was not holding the boards down with a yarn. Funny stories were told about every conceivable thing on earth, and the table was a roar of laughter from the time the company sat down until they arose. Of good things to eat there was a plenty and when lawyers, sheriffs, clerks of the court, stenographers and interpreters got to eating and talking, especially telling stories, there is no telling when they are going to quit. Every man there felt sorry to leave, but even court people figure there is a time to quit, and so Deputy Attorney General Prosser, Clerk of the Court Palmer, Stenographer Bell, Interpreters Sheldon and Sheba, Deputy Sheriff Rice and Attorneys Correa, Kaeo and Willard finally smoked the last cigar, drank the last toast, told the last story and bade their host, the Sheriff, a reluctant good night.

POLO GAME.

Last Thursday afternoon quite a crowd gathered at the polo grounds at Waipoli to witness the weekly practice of the Kauai Polo Club. The Kauai boys are practicing regularly, getting in trim for the matched game they expect to play in Honolulu with the Maui team on the 24th and 25th of this month.

At the practice game Thursday the line-up of the team was as follows:

John Malina.....No. 1.....S. Mahelona, J. Spalding.....No. 2.....Count Bonzi C. A. Rice.....No. 3.....P. Malina, A. H. Rice.....No. 4.....Count Senni and R. S. Spalding.

John Malina No. 1 is a strong and sure hitter. His main faults are that he hits too hard when approaching goals, and he is apt at times to leave No. 4 without guard. James Spalding No. 2 is a good goal shooter, and has improved much lately in his hitting abilities. Mr. Spalding is a hard player, but is apt to be unsteady in his playing.

C. A. Rice No. 3, will captain the team in Honolulu. He is a steady and sure player, and is the back-bone of the team. As captain, Mr. Rice is disposed to allow the team too much latitude in their playing, and it would be better if he kept No. 1 and No. 4 from playing too loose in their positions. A. H. Rice has always held down No. 4 on the Kauai team, and at times plays good polo, but his playing is unsteady and somewhat erratic. He is slow at getting in on the ball, and too much disposed to leave his own goal unguarded. Taken all around the general playing of the team is not so good as when they played Honolulu last fall, but with the hard practice the boys expect to put in before the matched game, it is believed the boys will get into good form, and be able to put up the best game they have ever played.

The positions as played in last Thursday's game by the first team is the regular Kauai line-up.

The best two on the second team, Count Bonzi and Sam Mahelona will make good substitutes for any position on the team. Count Bonzi's strong point in his riding off, in which he probably surpasses any other member of the Kauai team.

Sam Mahelona played exceedingly good polo last Thursday, and considering that this was the first game he had played this season, he is sure with practice to make a valuable addition to the Kauai team.

Among those who gathered to see the game were Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. C. A. Rice, Mrs. Danford, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. J. Palmer and the Misses Sarah Lucas, Helen Girvin, Hilda Robertson, Ethel Bishop, Alice Roth and Messrs. Roth, Hansen, Mahlum, Jones, Smith and Brown.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLERS.

OF the illicit liquor sellers tried so far three out of four have been convicted. Those convicted on trial are being fined \$150 and costs by the Court while those pleading guilty are being fined \$100 with costs remitted. There are still a number of liquor cases to be tried.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month \$ 5.00
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 12

WITHIN PORT ARTHUR.

While the story that there are 10,000 sick and wounded in Port Arthur is from Shanghai sources, there is nothing improbable about it. There have been many bombardments of the Liaotung fortress and in the land fights, beginning near Dalny and Pitzze-Wo and including the capture of Nanshan Hill, Russian casualties were many. The Navy also has its toll of wounded. Sickness may be counted on, in such a place as Port Arthur, to work great mischief. For two months now the garrison must have gone without any adequate supply of fresh provisions, the usual food of a besieged town being grain products and canned goods. The latter, as a steady diet, soon produces bad physical effects, particularly in hot weather. Fresh vegetables, except a very limited store for the hospitals, must be scarce and high in price in the fortress; and it is not likely that cattle were ever on hand in large numbers. Manchuria not being a beef-raising country. We can conceive of the Port Arthur garrison living largely on flour, rice, canned meat and dried fish, the supplies constantly deteriorating in quality as well as diminishing in volume.

Anxiety is a common source of sickness in a besieged town. The fear of sudden death is over all; the way of escape, save at the risk of slaughter, is closed. Those who saw the surrender nine years ago of Wei-hai-Wei, after a siege and bombardment of but three weeks, noted that the Chinese soldiers looked pale, nervous and weak—as if they had not slept. Many sought the hospitals. With them scarcity of food had not made much impression, but even their Oriental stoicism was not proof against the terror of dropping shells, the stroke out of the dark, the unlooked for angle of tragedy. Russian soldiers are less capable than they of enduring such vicissitudes; they need stout food and plenty of it and they have the white man's imagination and dread of that "sudden death" from which the church prays to be delivered. But no people of any race stand a siege well. It is the hardest experience of the soldier save that of being under fire without the chance to return the shots.

That the situation at Port Arthur is not reassuring to the Russians from the point of view of a long defence, is indicated by the desperate attempt of Gen. Stakeberg to relieve the garrison. Had Port Arthur felt able to stand pat it is not likely that 20,000 men would have attempted, at great cost in blood split, to reach and assist its defenders.

USING LATENT RESOURCES.

There is no sound economic reason why Hawaii should not make use of its opportunities, as California does, to produce wine and spirits. It is making its own beer with the result that money which went from here to help build up a great industry in Seattle, is now being kept at home. The culture of grapes about Honolulu shows that this is as acceptable a grape-producing country as either France or California; and so far as comparison with California is concerned that its grapes are the more delicate of flavor. A world-renowned type of wine and brandy could be made here; also a Jamaican quality of rum from the waste of sugar, all to the advantage of domestic industry and export revenue. On the moral side of the question there is this to say: People who drink wine and spirits now get them from abroad and will continue to get them so unless they are produced here. The local manufacture would not affect the natives, to protect whom our sumptuary laws were drawn, because they go in for a cheaper liquor. For the sake of profit, the standard prices for wine and spirits would naturally be adopted, so that no one need fear that "hard drinks" would be more accessible to the masses than they now are. As to whether distilling is a moral business or not, the same question affects so many lines of manufacture, from that of military supplies to patent medicines and playing-cards, that it rarely prevails against the economic plea.

The practical issue seems to be whether Hawaii shall spend money abroad or at home for wine and spirits; whether it shall draw on its bank account to build up industries in California and Europe or in this Territory?

An anonymous letter received by this paper from Koolauloa, Oahu, contains some interesting political data. If the writer will send his name to the editor, as a guarantee of good faith, the letter will be published. A two-cent stamp on its envelope, if he writes, will expedite delivery.

With an American squadron nearing Smyrna and Minister Leishman about to call for his passport, it begins to look as if President Roosevelt had ceased to speak softly and was raising the big stick.

"Warm in winter, and cool in summer" would be a good advertising line for Hawaii in the magazines.

EXCURSIONS TO HONOLULU.

The local Shriners did a good thing when they introduced Hawaii to the fraternity at large. A small delegation was drawn down and it was soon followed by a much larger one. Now a third pilgrimage is about to leave Cleveland and it is not improbable that Hawaii may become the favorite "stamping ground" of Shriners from all over the United States.

It is time that other organizations undertook to draw mainland members here; and in that respect the Advertiser is not sure, if the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association would help, but that the local newspaper writers could induce the California Press Association to make its next annual excursion to Honolulu. The resultant advertising, in all the journals of the State, would be well worth the trouble and expense incurred.

There are some three or four hundred men in the California Naval Reserve and the Federal Government takes them on an annual cruise. The Reserves are young fellows of the same type as those in the California militia, well-to-do and respectable. It might be, if the Governor interested himself in the matter, that the next cruise would be made to Honolulu.

The Elks are a travelling crowd and might, with little effort, be brought here in herds. Large bodies of Christian Endeavorers, Epworth Leaguers, etc., meet every year at central points in California; and twice within a few years the national bodies have sent thousands of delegates to a San Francisco convention. Is it unlikely that, if proper representations were made from here, a shipload of such visitors could be had for a fortnight's stay in these islands?

On all the railroads special rates are had for large parties and we suppose that the Oceanic line, which is always liberal in such matters, could be induced to make favorable terms.

TOBACCO EXPERIMENTS.

Abe Louissou, the active farmer of Hamakua, intends to give tobacco a fair trial. It is on his place that experiments were lately made, with more or less success, by an agent of the Government. Mr. Louissou has looked into the business far enough to see that the production of good tobacco is not more a matter of climate and soil as it is of drying and curing; and he means to make his test in all respects thorough. He thinks that his soil is satisfactory and he knows that curing is not a trade secret which is withheld from the man who really wants to know about it. So the forthcoming experiment could not be in better hands.

Salable tobacco is grown over a wide latitude. New England and the Middle States, Virginia, the Carolinas, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and Brazil, Sumatra, the Philippines and various parts of Europe, including Turkey, all produce it. Hawaii lies in the precise latitude from which the best tobacco comes and it has a soil of unusual fertility. The value of a local tobacco industry would be two-fold. First of all it would keep an enormous sum of money at home which now goes abroad for smoking material. Secondly it would add a large sum to our Territorial revenues for export; for an Hawaiian cigar, if good, would come so near being an imported product to mainland smokers that it would excite special interest in the trade.

The Advertiser hopes that other farmers will follow Mr. Louissou's example and that out of their combined experiments Hawaii will get the chance to cut as good a figure in the tobacco market as some other tropical islands do.

RUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

It hardly follows that the situation is desperate at Port Arthur because the Russian fleet is trying to get out. As things are Port Arthur is threatened from all sides and will be bombarded by Togo as well as by Oyama's siege guns when the time approaches for the grand assault. But if the Russian fleet goes to sea Togo must chase it, thus relieving Port Arthur from the peril of a sea bombardment and so far raising the blockade as to permit the comparatively free entrance of vessels with supplies. Even now junks creep in with military stores; but if Togo departs, Port Arthur will be visited by fleets of them and by steamers as well.

It would probably suit the Russian naval commander to exchange Port Arthur for Vladivostok owing, not only to the reasons stated, but to the trouble it would give Togo to watch two wide harbor entrances in a sea given to storms and fogs. Vladivostok is not an easy port to blockade and it is so much nearer the Japanese coasts than Port Arthur that it is a better base from which to direct raids. For three months yet Vladivostok will be free from ice and in that time the Baltic fleet will come if it intends to come at all. And that fleet could reach Vladivostok much more easily than it could Port Arthur.

Atmospheric conditions at Port Arthur, as shown in the following cutting from a Japanese paper, are favorable to such sorties as the Russian squadron seems to have made: "A Sasebo despatch states that owing to the heavy rains, which occur almost daily, the waters off Port Arthur are regularly enveloped with dense fog during a portion of the day. At 5 or 6 p. m. each day fog commences to spread over the sea, and gradually increases in density until at 11 at night all becomes a mass of darkness. With the dawn of the day the fog gradually disperses, vanishing altogether at about 10 a. m. It is stated that the Russians, under cover of this fog, frequently send their smaller warships round the Hsien-sheng promontory in order to harass our troops near Port Arthur."

King Peter ought to get a crown as Kalakaua did—buy one with imitation jewels in it. They look just as well by electric light and if stolen may be cheaply replaced.

WIRELESS PROGRESS.

The picking up of the Solace by the wireless, 140 miles off shore, lends special interest to experiments on the Atlantic which go to show that there ought to be no trouble, with improved apparatus, about keeping in touch with vessels from 1900 to 2000 miles distant from this port. The following is taken from a recent account of the crossing of the Conard Euteria, a vessel which did not miss wireless connections for a day:

"On Wednesday at midnight the wireless receiver gathered in a message from Cape Cod, 1,630 miles away. A few hours before there came aboard, when the ship was 2,650 miles from Liverpool, a message from the Poldhu station, on the English coast, telling that an American submarine boat had remained submerged twelve hours with nine men aboard. There was no time that the liner was not in touch with either America or England, and most of the way she received messages from both sides of the water."

"Mr. Marconi was aboard, but he did not attend personally to receiving messages, which were taken by his electricians, Woodward and Bullock."

"Lieuts. Yeates-Brown and Loring of the British Navy accompanied Mr. Marconi to observe the working of the receiving apparatus. They said: 'The tests have been supremely successful.' The operators never at any time had any difficulty translating the messages. Mr. Marconi said he was entirely satisfied with the results."

"This was not an experiment," he said, "but a demonstration. I selected from four receiving apparatuses the best adapted for the work. I call it the improved Marconi receiver. You might call it also a magnetic detector. It takes the place of the original coherer. There was no effort made to do any long distance sending. To install a long distance sender aboard ship at present would cost the company about \$25,000 for each ship. The Lucania will be the next Conard boat to be equipped with long distance receiving apparatus. Later the line will have also the long distance senders."

THE LURING ON POLICY.

It is quite true, as a local contemporary says, that Kuropatkin's campaign is what he predicted, a Fabian one, but it does not necessarily follow that he will be able to end it by a coup de main. To do that, it would be necessary to lure the Japanese much further from their sea base than they now are or are likely to be. At present the Japanese advance is only 150 miles from Pitzze-Wo, and if it goes as far as Harbin, which is believed to be the final objective, it will be only 350 miles from its chief base and much closer to lesser ones. General Kuroki acted from the start under the orders of a General Staff which knew what Kuropatkin wanted to do and was able to provide against it. Dispositions have been so made that, if compelled to retreat, the Japanese will become stronger the nearer they get to the seaboard. Oyama is not staking the fortunes of the campaign as Napoleon did during the invasion of Russia, on the fortunes of a single army. He commands several armies in supporting distance of each other and not exposed to a flank attack. Strategy such as his would have saved Napoleon and enabled him, when compelled to leave Moscow, to go into winter quarters nearer the frontier. Moreov, Oyama, having a railroad connecting all his forces, can concentrate his men with great rapidity.

It must be remembered that the present theater of war is small and that a successful "luring on" policy requires enough area to put the advancing enemy at the end of a chain of communication vastly longer and more susceptible to breakage than that which stretches between Pitzze-Wo and Mukden.

THE RETURNING GOVERNOR.

There seems to be some trouble, verging in places on less majestic, about providing Governor Carter, who is expected to return today, with a proper salute. The Star is authority for the statement that Admiral Terry declined to do the shooting on the plea that the regulations only permit him to burn gubernatorial powder once a year and that he had done so earlier in the game. Acting Governor Atkinson has the matter in hand—which is quite magnanimous of him, considering—and as a second recourse, he summoned Colonel Jones of the militia. But Jones pointed out that Uncle Sam had taken off all his regimental cannon and the only way he could salute the Governor would be to stand on the wharf in full uniform and touch his hat—or talk through it. A compromise will be made, it is said, by having Berger's band meet on the wharf and play the new Carter March. This noble anthem is much more thrilling than gunpowder or even than seditious powder. Its refrain runs this way:

Carter is coming, alretty yet,
He is a bully boy you bet,
Just the fellow, full of sand,
To keep 'em from busting
Der Berger band.

In the absence of cannon we know of nothing that will tend to give the Governor more of that home feeling than a blast from the Kappelmeyer's orchestra.

Democrats have no cause to complain, as some of them do, because Acting Governor Atkinson did not take their advice in the matter of a Democratic member of the Board of Registration. One of the names they sent to him is that of a convicted felon whose right to vote or hold office was taken from him by virtue of his sentence, in the Federal court, for sending obscene literature through the mails. Naturally Governor Atkinson had a better opinion of the Honolulu Democrats than to give them an official of that sort, even if they had inadvertently asked for him. His appointment of a respectable Democrat ought to be entirely satisfactory to a party which does not lack for reputable members.

Hilo won't need to start a band to hold the convention, which promises to be so affair of peace.

INCREASED EXPORTS.

Democrats, who had hoped to campaign this year on a hard times issue, will find little to cheer them in the statistics of our foreign export commerce which, in the fiscal year 1904, was the largest in American history. The Department of Commerce and Labor shows, taking up the figures in detail, that the total exports during the year ending June 30, 1904, are \$1,460,829,539, against \$1,420,141,679 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of \$40,687,860; that the imports for the year are \$990,745,084, against \$1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of \$34,974,153; and that the excess of exports over imports is \$470,084,455, against \$394,422,442 in 1903, an increase of \$75,662,013 in the excess of exports over imports.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports are larger than in any preceding year except 1901, that the imports are greater than in any preceding year except 1903; and that the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding year. The total commerce of the year amounts to \$2,451,574,623, against \$2,445,860,916 in 1903, and \$2,310,937,156 in 1901, the years in which imports and exports, respectively, made higher records than those of 1904. Thus, while neither imports nor exports for 1904 reach the high record of a single earlier year the total of imports and exports combined in 1904 exceeds the total commerce of any preceding year.

In manufactures the exports of the year will make their highest record. While the figures of manufactures exported for the full fiscal year 1904 have not yet been completed by the Bureau of Statistics, the fact that the eleven months' figures already completed exceed by seventeen million dollars those of the corresponding period of the record year, 1900, makes it apparent that the total exports of manufactures in 1904 will be greater than those of any preceding year.

It is also apparent that the exports of domestic products from the United States in the fiscal year just ended will exceed those of any other country. The United Kingdom is next to the United States, the world's largest exporter of domestic products, and until within recent years surpassed the United States in its total. During recent years, however, the United States has rapidly gained upon and finally overtaken the United Kingdom in the race for supremacy as an exporter of domestic products.

The first year in which the exports of domestic products from the United States exceeded those from the United Kingdom was 1898, the excess in our favor in that year being about ninety-eight million dollars. In 1899 the pendulum swung the other way, the exports from the United Kingdom exceeding those from the United States by about thirty-five million dollars.

In 1900 those from the United States exceeded those from the United Kingdom by about thirty-five million dollars. In the year ending June 30, 1902, those of the United States exceeded those of the United Kingdom by about eight million dollars. In the fiscal year 1903 the United Kingdom was again at the front; her total of domestic exports exceeding that of the United States by twenty-two million dollars. In the fiscal year 1904 the United States will apparently be again in the lead, since figures of eleven months already in hand show for that period an excess of thirty-eight million dollars in favor of the United States.

NO COAL NEEDED.

It is rather surprising, in all the expert talk about coaling difficulties for the Russian Baltic fleet, that no one has thought, until now, of fuel oil. Russia has an abundance of Caspian oil and, as a Hongkong paper points out, probably intends to use it instead of coal which, as is recalled, she has been preventing herself from getting at neutral points by declaring it contraband of war. By using oil, the Baltic fleet could steam right along, taking on supplies at sea through flexible pipes connected at any reasonable distance with oil tenders.

Russia has been busy for three months putting the Baltic fleet in a state of preparation. Early in the war she purchased eighteen merchant steamers from Denmark and others from Germany, vessels that could easily be converted into oil-carriers. Lately she has sent a squadron to sea for an experimental cruise. Is it unlikely that these ships are out trying new oil-burning apparatus? Considering how practical the use of fuel oil has become in the merchant marine, what is there to interfere with its use in the war marine?

New York City loses \$23,000,000 annually through tuberculosis, according to a statement made by Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health, before the summer school in philanthropic work, conducted by the New York Charity Organization Society. "Estimating the value of a single life at \$1,500—not necessarily a high estimate—and taking only those lives between 16 and 45 years, the loss of life in this city alone from tuberculosis amounts up to the startling sum of \$23,000,000 annually."

Sugar is reported by Mr. Pollitz at 4.25 but no advice to that effect reached this paper from the Planters' Association, its daily report, appearing on our first page, embodying no change from the last previous figures except in the case of sugar beets.

Amid all the talk of County Government the Advertiser has not yet been able to learn the names of ten responsible taxpayers of Honolulu, not identified with politics, who are in favor of it. The challenge has stood open for several weeks past.

If sugar has gone to 4.25 the Planters' Association has not heard of it, two reports having come to this body since the Pollitz telegram without mentioning such an important circumstance. The change in today's report, however, affects best sugar, which is still advancing.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

J. P. Cooke arrived yesterday from Maui, greatly improved in health. F. G. Correa, wife and daughter of Kula, Maui, returned home per last night's Claudine after a week's visit in the city.

John Jones of McInerney & Co. had his watch chain stolen at St. Louis while he was rubbering at the tall buildings.

Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt returned yesterday from Hilo having investigated the charges preferred against Land Agent Baldwin.

C. B. Wells and family of the Wailuku-plantation, Maui, arrived yesterday on the Mauna Loa and have taken apartments at the Moana Hotel.

Cyrus Green of Maui, an old friend of the Acting Governor, called on the executive yesterday and greatly admired the new robin's egg blue room.

Mr. and Mrs. Severance and daughter of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been at Haleiwa for a few days returned to town yesterday and registered at the Moana.

Among those who sent congratulatory messages to Judge Parker at the time of his nomination was Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N. Chaplain Hoes was here in 1892 and 1893 employed upon the classification of Hawaiian archives. News arrived yesterday from Maui by the Mauna Loa that Senator H. P. Baldwin had declared his intention not to stand for re-election to the Senate. Senator Baldwin has been a member of legislatures almost continuously since 1888.

Mrs. Scofield and four daughters of New York City are guests at the Moana Hotel for a few weeks. The late Mr. Scofield was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of New York. The par value of the stock then was \$100 per share and is now quoted at \$200.

Attorney-General Andrews was back in his office again yesterday, having returned from Hilo, where he attended the Territorial end of the business before the Circuit Court, which held a special session. Nearly all of the criminal cases were continued. Five indictments were found, mainly against Japanese, for minor matters comprising assault and battery. The Grand Jury session was to close on Monday.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Dole will hold a session of the Federal court at 2 p. m. today.

Gardner Austin of the Agricultural bureau goes to Wailawa tomorrow. There were five deaths from accident and violence and one suicide in Honolulu during July.

It has been decided to hold the Republican Territorial Convention at Hilo on Thursday, September 1. Tomorrow will be the sixth anniversary of the raising of the United States flag in Hawaii. Governor Carter is due to arrive home the same day.

A cloudburst on Molokai last week flooded the Halaia valley, sweeping away a 125-foot bridge, bearing down telephone poles and doing other damage.

W. F. Pogue declines the chairmanship as well as a seat on the board of registration for Maui because a Democrat, T. B. Lyons, was appointed a member.

Mrs. Stinson, bride of Captain Stinson, commander of the transport Logan, and her sister, Miss Sumner, will be guests at the Alexander Young Hotel until the return of the vessel from Manila.

Edward Pollitz & Co. cabled Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. that raw sugar sold in New York yesterday at 44. Honokaa sold on the San Francisco Exchange at \$12.50 and Hawaiian Commercial is held at \$33.75.

Funokishi, under conviction of murder in the second degree and awaiting trial on the charge of conspiracy to murder, informed the court at Hilo through Interpreter Chester Doyle that he did not want to be tried in Hilo because Hilo was a bad place.

Arrangements are being made by the Young Men's Research Club to secure Professor Geo. H. Barton of the Boston School of Technology to deliver a popular lecture on "A Summer Trip to Greenland," under the auspices of the club Friday evening, August 19.

The Democratic Primaries take place tomorrow.

A. Louissou of Hamakua is a passenger on the Siberia for San Francisco. James McCandless goes to the mainland on the Siberia for a three months' stay.

A. G. M. Robertson has concluded to stand for the chairmanship of the Republican Territorial Central Committee. The steamers Alameda and China are both due from San Francisco today—the former in the morning, the latter in the afternoon.

Officers of the Siberia say that the Japanese naval losses in this war have been enormous and that the fleet has but two battleships left.

Rev. F. W. Damon, founder of Mills Institute here, is reported from San Francisco to be much improved in health and contemplating a scheme for enlargement of his beloved institution. R. D. Stillman, a former Circuit Judge here, has been retained at San Francisco by Dr. Merritt, daughter of the late Adolph Sutro, for the defense of the will in its public bequests against the attack of the other heirs.

At the coming Federal Court term an appeal will be tried of Macfarlane & Co. from the Board of General Appraisers in New York City, relative to the duty on the Fowler steam plow that is imported here in parts "knocked down."

The Roosevelt-Fairbanks ratification meeting at the Orpheum tomorrow evening will, it is expected, be addressed by Governor Carter, Delegate Kuhn, National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson and W. H. Hoes, all delegates to the Republican National Convention, besides Frank E. Thompson and other local figures.

100 Doses

For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss Effie Colonne, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 11, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	800
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	....	52
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100	....	52
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,700,000	20	....	22
Honolulu	750,000	100	....	100
Kona	2,000,000	20	....	18
Kaunakakai	500,000	100	....	100
Kahuku	500,000	20	....	17 1/2
Kilauea	500,000	20	....	17 1/2
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	....	17 1/2
Kilauea	150,000	100	....	40
Kilauea	500,000	100	....	100
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	....	4
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	....	27
Onomea	1,000,000	20	....	28
Ookala	500,000	20	....	10
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	....	5
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	100
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	100	....	100
Pacific	500,000	100	....	100
Pala	750,000	100	....	100
Peepee	750,000	100	....	130
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	85
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	....	67 1/2
Waikolu	700,000	100	....	100
Waimanalo	250,000	100	....	150
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	....	110
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	72 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	72 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	72 1/2
Hilo S. S. Co.	1,000,000	20	....	72
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	....	....	98	100
Haw. Terr., 4 p. c. (Fire)	....	....	90	....
Hilo S. S. Co., 5 p. c.	....	....	100	....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	14 1/2	105

NEW BILLET FOR DICKEY

Adoption Recalls Tragedies On Kauai.

In conformity with Section 12 of the Land Registration Act, Judge Philip L. Weaver has appointed Lyle A. Dickey to be examiner of titles for the First Judicial Circuit. The Supreme Court declares, as required by the law, that the appointee is qualified for the office.

DIVORCE SUITS.

Hoolihi Hao has brought a libel for divorce against Joe Hao on the grounds of desertion since September 20, 1903, and failure to provide maintenance. It is alleged that libellee is an employee of the O. R. & L. Co., with an income of at least \$45 a month. The parties were married by Rev. Father Limburg at Kapalama on January 10, 1903.

Rosie Correa has brought a libel for divorce against John G. Correa on the ground of extreme cruelty, the specifications being in part as follows: "That on or about the 4th day of August, A. D. 1904, libellee was again guilty of extremely cruel, brutal and inhuman conduct toward libellant by beating, striking and pulling her by the hair, and striking her with his clenched hands, and using vile, profane and abusive epithets toward her without provocation on her part, whereupon she said libellant was compelled and forced to swear to a warrant charging said libellee with assault and battery upon her, to which charge libellee pleaded guilty in the police court at Honolulu before Alexander Lindsay Jr., District Magistrate of said court."

It is alleged that the libellee is an employee of Macfarlane & Co., with an income of at least \$100 a month. The parties were married on April 15, 1902, by Rev. Father Stephens. The husband is accused of beginning his course of brutality a short time after the marriage, and three particular dates are given as occasions when he beat and abused his wife prior to the one above-mentioned.

ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

Virginia Gomes, executrix of the estate of Francisco Gomes Capicha, has rendered her first and final account with a petition for discharge. She received \$2500 as proceeds of sale of real property ordered by the court, and paid debts of the estate and court costs amounting to \$2340.60, leaving a balance of \$159.40. The heaviest payment was \$1961.60 to the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Association for mortgage and interest.

ANSWERS IN FORECLOSURE.

In the suit for foreclosure of mortgage of Louise I. Laine vs. M. D. Monsarrat, The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Calvin E. Camp, Walter Hoffman and The First National Bank of Hawaii, W. Austin Whiting has filed answers for the Savings & Trust Co. and Hoffman. They state their respective claims under mortgages mentioned in the complaint and pray that after satisfaction of priorities on the mortgage premises they may have satisfaction of all debts owing by defendant Monsarrat to them.

PROFITS CLAIMED.

Negotiations are pending between Henry Smith and Hamakua Mill Co. for a settlement of Mr. Smith's claim against the company for mesne profits of land occupied by it unlawfully for six years, while his suit of ejectment against the company was being knocked about between trial and appellate courts. Mr. Smith obtained final judgment against the company in the Supreme Court on June 2 last. The property is an undivided fourth of the ahupuaa of Kohala, Hawaii, and Mr. Smith's claim is for \$9000. Should the attempt at a settlement fail a suit to recover the amount will be prosecuted. Summons has been issued to catch the ensuing September term, for otherwise the case would not be returnable until the January term.

AN INTERESTING ADOPTION.

Joseph Tobias Holloway and Mrs. Miriam Kapaekukui unite in a petition for the adoption by Mr. Holloway of the woman's daughter, Flora K. Stolz. In the petition Mr. Holloway declares his intention to leave at least one-fourth of his estate to the girl. He owns property valued at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. Mrs. Stolz's father was a policeman on Kauai who about eleven years ago was shot dead from behind a rock by a leper named Koolau whom he was seeking to arrest. The murderer was afterward pursued by a detachment of the Provisional Government's forces, which he held at bay from behind an elevated breastwork of rocks at Kalalau, sending two men to their last account before the soldiers left him alone. Some years later he died in peace amidst the rocky fastnesses of Kalalau cliffs. Flora Stolz is a pupil of Kawaihewa Seminary. Her intending foster father is yard foreman of the O. R. & L. Co. at Honolulu.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

(Continued from page 1.)

they were very tired of running after small merchandises and they had lost count of how many small Japanese

tramps they had sunk. The 21 Lascars were sent on board and the officer made an entry in my official log book. Before leaving he ordered me to blow off steam. I was not to move from my present position until the fleet was beyond the horizon, out of sight. We got under weigh at six. While the Russia was steaming to intercept us I saw the Gromobol stop alongside a small steamer which was just hauled down. My attention was then taken up by the arrival of the Russia and when I looked again the Gromobol was proceeding towards us and the steamer had disappeared. The strange who came aboard told me they sank her and the second officer, I believe, heard the sound of firing."

Frank Jolliffe, second officer, British steamer Tsinan, said: "On the voyage direct from Hongkong to Yokohama when about 32 miles S.W. of Omatzaki, at about 3:05 p. m. on the 24th July, 1904, we sighted a squadron of Russian ships of war. I was on the bridge at the time. At 3:34 p. m. we stopped on a signal being given and the Russia came alongside. The Russian officer, who spoke excellent English, came on board and requested the production of the ship's papers, manifest, etc. Before leaving, he made an entry in Russian in the log book. The cargo which was general, consisting of wool, rice, sugar, tallow, etc., also 26 packages of machinery, was not examined. The Russians boarded us about 3:45 p. m. and left about 4:45 p. m. The Russian officer stated that they had sunk the Knight Commander at 7:30 that morning, that the crew were given half an hour to leave and that there was no loss of life. It was apparently the intention of the Russians to put the whole of the crew, numbering some 60 persons, on board the Tsinan, but after one boat had been sent from the Russia, the signal to draw off was given from the Admiral's vessel. The No. 1 Lascars, a quartermaster who speaks a little English, says that the Russians gave them nothing to eat and drink but bread and water. The officer stated that the number of small Japanese coasters they had sunk was beyond counting and that the timber with which the sea was littered—we sighted quite 400 pieces between the hours of 10 and 2—was the deck cargo of these vessels. He added that a British steamship, the Cheltenham, and a German vessel had been sent to Vladivostok with prize crews on board. The Japanese vessel which was alongside one of the cruisers when we were being examined had disappeared when we left. We were ordered to wait until the Russians were out of sight, but I subsequently, that is about seven o'clock, observed them going slowly in the direction of Rock Island light. I am of opinion that they had not much coal, although the officer asserted that they had plenty."

GEN. HAMILTON'S MISHAP.

A nearly fatal mishap befell General Ian Hamilton on his way to the front with the foreign attaches (writes Mr. Bennett Burleigh in the Telegraph). It happened at Chemulpo, when the transport Suminoe-maru called in at that port with the attaches on board on her way to the front. General Ian Hamilton landed and paid a brief visit to the British Consul. He returned in the steam launch to the vessel. That day there was a joggle upon the bouncing, tawny water, and the launch, lurching as General Hamilton stepped off, he fell between it and the ship. The General would have been swept under the big transport and surely drowned had not Colonel Satow, of the Imperial Artillery, who was in charge of the attaches, sprung and gripped Sir Ian Hamilton's hand in some marvelous way as he was disappearing. To avoid being dragged under the ship with the General, Colonel Satow, who held on like grim death, flung himself into the narrow space alongside the gangway. The strain upon his arm, which was much hurt, must have been terrible, but he clung to the hand until help came and rescue was effected.

CAPT. TROUBRIDGE'S DENIAL.

Captain E. T. Troubridge, R. N., late Naval Attaché at Tokyo, sends the following letter to the London Globe, under date of June 7: In the Standard of the 4th inst. a report from the New York correspondent of a London paper is telegraphed from St. Petersburg in which it is stated that: "Captain Troubridge is responsible for Admiral Togo's successes, having planned the night attack on Port Arthur, and being present at it in person." In view of the possibility that misunderstanding may be caused by this statement to remain uncontradicted, I shall be under an obligation to you if you will mention in your next issue: That I was not responsible for Admiral Togo's successes; that I did not plan the night attack on Port Arthur; and that I was not present at it in person.

RUSSIAN WIRELESS STATION.

Chefoo and Shanghai despatches concur in stating that Russia is erecting a wireless telegraph station near Chefoo. The place selected is an elevation 300 feet above the sea level, and 500 feet distant from the shore five miles east of the Japanese Consulate at Chefoo. The pole measures 20 inches in diameter at the bottom, and will be 130 feet high. The work is superintended by two Europeans, one of whom is a German telegraph expert who had been in the Russian service at Dalny, and 50 Chinese coolies are working day and night. It is expected that the work will be finished in a fortnight. The Russians are also building a house at the foot of the hill. One report states that the house is being erected as a villa for the Russian Consul at Chefoo, while another report states that it is a power-house.

IGNORANT RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Father Ignatius Blatchhoff sends to the Kusan newspapers an amusing account of a fair held in his village. He saw a great crowd of the peasants standing about an itinerant rifle saloon proprietor, who was holding a telescope to his eye. After several minutes had taken shots, he inquired what they were

ROCKEFELLER'S OCTOPUS UNDER FIRE IN HONOLULU

Attorney General Moving Against Foreign Corporations Doing Business Without License. Many Injunction Suits.

An attack all along the line is being made by the Attorney General's Department upon foreign corporations that have not paid their license tax for doing business in this Territory. One large agency has already capitulated and another one is ready to do so at the expected word from headquarters.

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., that defeated the equity proceedings before Judge Gear to enjoin it from doing business in the Territory, is to be sued at law for the amount of the tax accounted as due by it to the Treasury. Civil actions for the tax will be brought against Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., as agents for the Standard Oil Co. At the rate of one-fourth of a mill on every dollar of authorized capital, the annual tax claim against Rockefeller's "octopus" will be something considerable. The capitalization of the Standard Oil Co., common stock, is given in the American Almanac for 1904 as \$7,500,000, which, if a larger amount is not authorized, would make the Territorial license tax for one year \$24,375.

Other corporations listed as intended defendants in civil suits for recovery of the tax are the Union Oil Co., the Pacific Oil & Transportation Co., the Dearborn Dry & Chemical Works Co., and the Riden Iron Works Co.

The Phoenix Savings, Building & Loan Association yesterday paid its accrued license tax on a capital of \$1,250,000, amounting to between \$600 and \$700—indicating a payment for more than one year.

There is a disposition apparent on the part of the Dearborn drug people to pay the tax without resistance at law. "They have been very courteous," Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters, who is handling the matter, said yesterday of the Dearborns.

Following is the law, as amended in 1903, under which the contemplated suits are to be brought against delinquent corporations:

Act 88, Session laws of 1903, Section 2A.—"No foreign corporation (except foreign insurance companies) which does not invest and use its capital in this Territory shall have an office or offices in this Territory for the use of its officers, stockholders, agents or employees, unless it shall first have obtained from the Treasurer an annual license to do so; and for said license

every such corporation shall pay into the Treasury of the Territory for the use of the Territory, annually, one-fourth of a mill on each dollar of capital stock which said company is authorized to have, and the Treasurer shall not issue a license to any corporation until said license fee shall have been paid; provided, that if the fee as so computed does not amount to the sum of \$150 then such corporation shall be required to pay for said license the sum of \$150.

"The Treasurer is hereby authorized to settle and have collected an account against any company violating the provisions of this section for the amount of such license fee, together with a penalty of 50 per centum for failure to pay the same," etc.

It is provided that every foreign corporation failing to comply with any of the statutes regarding foreign corporations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be denied the benefit of the laws of the Territory. Such denial of legal privileges has been held to mean the forfeiture of the right to do business within the Territory.

Besides the suits at law for recovery of the tax, injunction suits are to be brought against many agencies to prevent their doing any business in this Territory. The list of those upon whom this extreme measure of the law is to be visited includes the following prominent concerns:

Schweitzer & Co., representing Murphy Grant & Co.

W. C. Gregg Co. (plantation machinery).

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.

Germania Savings & Loan Society.

Singer Manufacturing Co. and Wheeler & Wilson Co. (sewing machines).

Pacific Import Co. (dry goods).

Union Trust Co.

There is also a general movement to be made by the Attorney General to enforce Act 45, Session Laws of 1903, which requires local corporations to file their articles of incorporation and exhibits of their business each year. An effort is on foot, however, to avoid a multiplicity of suits under this law through the submission of a test case. Mr. Peters will confer with Smith & Lewis, attorneys for Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. (drugs), for the purpose of arranging a case to go direct to the Supreme Court.

FORMOSA WILL RIVAL HAWAII'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

Japanese Planters Are Using Hawaiian Varieties With Success and Hope to Build Up Great Industry—Mr. Yokoyama's Mission.

Mr. S. Yokoyama, representing the Industrial Bureau of the Formosan Government, is a through passenger in the Siberia, en route to St. Louis to spread the idea that the Oolong tea of Formosa is the best in the world. Mr. Yokoyama occupies an official position with the Formosan government, which is subject to that of Japan since the Japan-China war, and will investigate agricultural conditions both in Hawaii and the United States.

Mr. Yokoyama went to Ewa Mill yesterday as the guest of Manager Renton and investigated the methods of planting and producing cane there. Formosa is now experimenting with various kinds of Hawaiian sugar cane, with the idea of building up a great industry. Mr. Yokoyama states that the Hawaiian varieties have succeeded very well there and hopes to see the industry grow to enormous proportions.

At present Mr. Yokoyama states that the tea industry is an important one, and that last year 16,000,000 cetties, each cetty weighing 133 pounds American weight, were shipped to foreign parts. This output was valued at \$5,000,000.

The Oolong tea of Formosa which Mr. Yokoyama claims is the best in the world, is quite different from the black and the green teas of the ordinary varieties, and is of a color just between the two.

On his return from St. Louis Mr. Yokoyama will again look over the Hawaiian sugar industry and report thereon to his government.

aiming at, and was much surprised to hear in chorus the reply: "The Japanese, Father." "Our brother," said a bearded giant, pointing to the showman, "says that the man in the moon is a Makak (Japanese), and that every time we hit him 10 Japanese on earth join the devil. We have killed," he added, naively, "eighty of them already."

GRASPED PRINCE'S HAND.

Here is a good story that well illustrates the stuff of which Japanese manhood is made and the loyalty of his nature. At the battle of Nanshan again, Private Takabatake was shot in one of his eyes and he was put in the field hospital. He was lying in his bed with the upper half of his face wrapped in bandages, when in came some one and taking hold of one of his hands, said: "Takabatake! Takabatake! this is an honorable wound! keep up thy spirit!" The soldier knew that to be privileged to visit and give comforting words the man must be an officer. But now he thought that the words spoken, as in Japanese, lacked something in courteous terminology, even as those of an officer toward a private, and his sense of pride as a brave son of his country, especially as he lay so painfully wounded, could not help feeling injured. So he ventured to ask who might the officer be. "I am the commander of thy division," was the answer he received in stately but kind

voice! "The commander of the division! Why, that is His Highness the Prince himself." The moment the knowledge dawned on him, the private, forgetting himself in his delirium of gratitude, tightly grasped the Prince's hand in his own and forthwith wept loudly in the fulness of his joy. From this it may be perceived what Japanese manhood stands for and where it is most easily touched.

RAISING THE VARYAG.

It is reported from Chemulpo that the work of refloating the Russian cruiser Varyag is progressing satisfactorily. All the guns and coal on board have been already removed, while the mud and sand lying at the bottom of the vessel are now being dredged. All the shell holes have been stopped and preparations are being made to pump the water out of the vessel. The entire work will be finished within the course of this year. The refloating of the Russian transport Sunkari, which was also sunk at Chemulpo, will probably be accomplished within two months' time from now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that the loss directly inflicted on our maritime business by the Vladivostok squadron since the latter's appearance in the Pacific on the 20th inst. will be no less than 15 million yen for the chartered foreign

vessels alone, which represent 200,000 tons. It is stated that the daily loss arising from keeping these vessels idle will amount to at least five yen per ton.

The Foreign Office has received the following telegram. At the request from General Kuropatkin, the Swiss military attaché to the headquarters of the Russian army has been recalled. He was accused by General Kuropatkin of having used insulting language towards the Russian army. The military attaché, who arrived at Berne on July 15, affirms that no insulting words were used by him with regard to the Russians, whereupon the Swiss Government asked an explanation from the Russian Government. According to the papers, the Swiss press is extremely indignant at the arbitrary conduct of the Russians.

Despatches from Shizuoka-ken state that on the 24th inst. at about 5 p. m., at a point some 18 miles to the southwest of Mikomoto lighthouse, Izu province, three boats, belonging to the ill-fated British steamer Knight Commander sunk by the Russians on that day, were picked up by bonito fishermen from Izu province. These boats, which bore the ship's name, contained among them several suits of foreign clothes, books, Straits Settlements silver currency, and a gold watch of American make. It would seem that the crew of the unfortunate vessel at first attempted to make for the shore in these craft, but were afterwards taken on board the Russian vessels.

In connection with the report that General Kuropatkin had been wounded in the recent battle at Tashikiao, the Chefoo correspondent of the Nichi Nichi learns from a certain Chinese who has just arrived there from Nuchwang, that the General is now receiving surgical treatment at the hospital at Liaoyang.

H. M. the Queen of Greece has presented two crosses, six portraits, six magazines, four shirts, three pairs of socks, and four boxes of cigarettes to the Warrant Officer Feodor, who was taken prisoner from the Russian destroyer Streguschki. Feodor is said to be a relative of Grand Duke Constantine, whose family claims the Queen as one of its members.

The Jiji issued an extra yesterday evening containing a telegram from its Tientsin correspondent, who states that in the battle at Tashikiao General Kuropatkin was wounded on the left shoulder, that another Russian general was killed, and that the number of casualties on the Russian side were over ten thousand.

Some fifty Chinese arrived at Chefoo from Dalny on the 23rd inst., who state that on the morning of the 23rd an attack was made on Port Arthur by about forty Japanese warships and torpedo vessels. The Russian forts, especially the Gold Hill fort, opened a galling fire on the attacking party.

A Chefoo despatch states that meat is very scarce at Port Arthur. A bag of flour is quoted at 9 yen.

WAR WRITER GOING HOME

(Continued from page 1.)

but the Japanese do not want them to become involved, at least not at present.

"It is my opinion that if the Japanese win in the present struggle they will hand Manchuria back to China and then ask her to pay her proportion of the war expenses. The Japanese will probably retain Port Arthur if it can be made impregnable and the lower portion of the Liaotung peninsula. The Japanese consider that the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians robbed them of the fruits of their victory in the China-Japanese war and it is a matter of pride with them to capture it. There is no question that if they sat down and commenced a regular siege they could starve the 20,000 Russians inside into surrender without the loss of a single man. Instead of this they are undoubtedly losing thousands of men but it is a point of pride with them to take the place by sheer force.

"The Japanese are keeping their losses at Port Arthur very quiet. The papers in Japan, both English and Japanese are forbidden to publish anything about the movements around Port Arthur. But slaughter was expected. The Japanese are the bravest people in the world in this respect—that they are not afraid to die. Every soldier bids farewell to his family with the idea that he will never return.

"The Russian army is not the formidable body of men that it is supposed to be. When I was in Newchwang I only heard of three regiments of veterans. The others were unseasoned peasants. Many of the 'Cossacks' whose name has been a terror are but raw peasantry. There are very few real Cossacks at the front. I believe that the Russian force is greatly overestimated. I do not believe that there are over 150,000 in Manchuria. The Japanese have about 100,000 with 50,000 in Korea. If the Japanese win they will entirely dominate the Hermit Kingdom and they ought to for the people there are only fit to be ruled and their government was a mere farce."

Mr. Clough says that the reason that the Korean escaped capture was because the Russian squadron had already passed the Tsuguro straits on their way to their home port. They never approached the coast nearer than sixty miles. It is true that the Korea did come in a heavy mist and might have escaped capture by that method if the squadron had been in that vicinity to be escaped. It is probable that this raid was planned to draw Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. When asked if it were not possible that the Russians let the Korea go because they were not desirous of getting into complications with the United States, Mr. Clough said that he thought it to be a very good reason. The squadron was not forced to return on account of lack of coal as they only steamed at about ten miles per hour although they have a capacity of twenty-one knots. They had coal for 200 miles' steaming.

ARGUMENT OVER COSTS

In Treasury Suits Over Insurance Fire Claims.

Judge Dole, in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon, heard argument on the question of costs in the Treasury cases brought to decide the distribution of certain fire claim awards. Robertson & Wilder, for the insurance companies interpleading, had a few days previously filed disclaimers of all further interest in the awards—this following the court's decision against the insurance companies in the Yee Wo Chan suit tried out as a test. There were twenty-six cases in which disclaimers were entered.

W. A. Whiting, for certain of the Chinese awarders, contended that the insurance companies should contribute their full proportion of all the costs. They had put the holders of awards to the expense of protecting their interests in court and been the means of tying up the money. It would not be fair to diminish the funds in court, which these claimants had fairly won judicially, beyond their own proportion of the costs. The point was also raised that it was government money until finally distributed and therefore not subject to taxation for costs.

S. M. Ballou, for other claimants, contended that the insurance companies ought to pay the entire costs, excepting the one per cent stipulated at the outset to come out of the fund as a fee to District Attorney Breckons. He spoke for himself, not wishing to bind other counsel, as he represented but two claimants having comparatively small cases. It was the insurance companies that had brought on the litigation, therefore they should pay all of the costs up to the filing of their disclaimers.

W. L. Stanley, also representing awarders, agreed with the previous speakers on the liability of the insurance companies for costs, holding with Mr. Ballou for the whole thing. It was their demand to share in the fund which had caused the litigation and having lost they should bear the expense.

Judge Dole suggested the question as to whether the position of the insurance companies, consequent upon their disclaimers, was not the same as if the cases had reached the stage of decrees against them. Counsel for the claimants eagerly took the affirmative on the query, but counsel for the insurers maintained an ominous silence until his turn came to reply.

A. G. M. Robertson gave a point blank contradiction to the assertions that the insurance companies were responsible for the litigation. "We made no demand whatsoever for the money," he declared and went on to say that the cases were brought by the Treasury, in the name of its agent, W. F. MacLennan, after the bank having refused to disburse the money had refused to pay the claimants until the question between them and the insurance companies should be judicially decided. The companies fought the test case, as was their plain duty, until it was decided against them, when they immediately entered disclaimers in the other cases. If they had won they would not ask the claimants to contribute to the costs, as it was the proper thing for the expense of litigation in such a matter to come out of the fund in dispute. Neither the insurance companies nor the claimants were to blame for tying up the money. It was for the principle of the matter he was contending, as outside of the stipulated one per cent which was not in question the costs would not be very great. The same principle was observed in probate matters. ("And in bankruptcy," Judge Dole suggested.) Counsel also remarked that the insurance companies, any more than the Chinese claimants, were not to blame for the manner in which the Fire Claims Commission had made these particular awards. The whole matter, he concluded, was one for the common-sense discretion of the court.

Mr. Whiting contested the statement that the insurance companies, had they won, would have paid the entire costs. It was not natural to suppose that they would. While he admitted the good faith of counsel in making the statement, he claimed credit for good faith in holding that the insurers would have done nothing of the kind. He emphasized a point touched upon by Mr. Ballou, by asking where—in certain cases in which the award was less than the insurance claim—was the margin for costs.

Judge Dole took the matter under advisement.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES WILL MEET TONIGHT

The Fourth and Fifth district committees meet tonight for organization. The Fourth district committee will meet in the Castle & Cooke hall and the Fifth district in Waverley hall.

These two committees, when organized, are to make selection of representatives and senators to run for election next November.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, it was agreed that the Chamber should cooperate with the Merchants' Association in entertaining Senator Forsaker when he comes. New quarters for the Chamber in the Stangenwald building were considered without definite action being taken.

HILLO MAY NOT INSPECT

Plants from Other Countries Must Come Here.

Hillo wants to put up the bars of protection against incoming agricultural pests by having the same inspection of plants, etc., there as is at present carried on in Honolulu. The Board of Agriculture had the matter brought to its attention at yesterday's meeting through a letter from Mr. Barron of Hilo. The writer stated that the facilities at Hilo are poor now for plant inspection and he asked the Board to appoint an official for that port to serve without salary.

Mr. Giffard stated that at a previous meeting the Collectors of Customs at the various ports outside of Honolulu had been empowered to do what inspection was necessary, but the law provided also that inspection of plants, etc., coming from other countries had to be made at Honolulu.

Mr. Kirkaldy of the Board of Agriculture will reply to Mr. Barron quoting the law and saying that it would be impracticable to carry out his wishes.

It was shown that the entire planting and horticultural interests of the islands might just as well go out of business as to permit the receipt and inspection of plants at ports other than Honolulu. For one thing there was no money for the employment of competent inspectors or entomologists, and on the other hand there were not a half dozen competent Craws and Perkins's to be had for this purpose.

MORE BAD PEACHES.

Mr. Kirkaldy reported to the Board that a few cases of peaches arriving by the steamship Nevada had been condemned for having the peach borer. He had ordered them destroyed, but on the recommendation of Mr. Morse, agent of the American-Hawaiian steamship Company, the peaches were turned over to the captain and officers for their own consumption, they guaranteeing not to let the peaches be sent ashore.

Mr. Hosmer reported that progress had been made in the remodeling of Emma Square and that the gang of prisoners would soon be brought to the nursery on King street and the work done there. Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, had guaranteed also to have the nursery fence painted. The trees at the nursery will also be labelled.

PARASITE FOR HORN-FLY.

On behalf of Laupahoehoe plantation, T. H. Davies & Co., addressed a letter to the board asking that while Messrs. Koebele and Perkins are in Australia searching for cane-pest parasites that they look up parasites to prey on the horn-fly. This request will be acted upon as desired. A. W. Carter stated that the Hawaiian Breeders' Association had also requested the scientists to look into the matter.

OIL FROM COPRA.

A request was received from C. Koelling & Co., of Koolau, Oahu, for permission to import copra from the South Sea for the purpose of extracting coconut oil. Copra, they said, was the sun-dried product that was scraped from the inside of the coconut. They stated that they had invested a large amount of money in machinery and believed that by starting up this industry it would materially add to the prosperity of the islands. The Board will give permission to make importations, these to be subject to inspection by the agent of the Board. Koelling & Co., have heretofore manufactured castor oil.

The Board desires to be careful with such importations as the Hawaiian Islands are singularly free from coconut pests, the only thing being a caterpillar which devours the leaves.

Acting on the request of a New York state man seeds of the Royal Palm will be forwarded to the writer.

M. P. Pierce of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Wild Plants, asked the board to send him seeds of the wild plants indigenous to Hawaii, and also to put him into communication with persons who could assist him in this matter. The Government is making a specialty of wild plant life from all parts of the world.

PIHONUA FOREST LINE.

The report of Mr. Hosmer, regarding the forestry lines on Hawaii in the Pihonua section, was called up but as the members have not all had an opportunity to read same, action was deferred until the next meeting.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by W. M. Giffard, Secretary, C. S. Holloway, J. F. Brown and A. W. Carter.

GIANT CRACKERS.

Recommended By Fire Chief as the Best of Fire Alarms.

Chief George W. Horton, of the Baltimore Fire Department, says the best fire alarms are giant fire crackers scattered liberally over the house, and to prove his theory he has placed the big "crackers" all over his own home.

Chief Horton says: "I have these crackers distributed all over my house and have advised many persons to use them. The idea is decidedly practicable. One of the crackers is attached to a length of wire and it is then suspended from a place where it is likely to be useful. I have these crackers hanging from the ceiling of the cellar, from the ceilings of the stairways, from under the padded seats of the chairs and sofas from every place where they can conveniently be put where they will not be too noticeable

and where they are likely to be of some use.

"The idea is simply this: If a fire occurs it can't make much headway before it reaches one of the crackers, and the explosion gives the alarm. The idea came to me some years ago, and was suggested by a fire which occurred in a grocery store. The fire had not considerable headway, and it was discovered by the explosion of some canned goods which attracted the attention of the people in the house. I decided that if canned vegetables were good fire detectors crackers would be just as good.

BELATED LOGAN ARRIVES SAFELY

The United States Army transport Logan which has been anxiously awaited by those who hoped for mail from the coast arrived at last yesterday morning and went alongside of Naval Dock No. 2. The Solace was occupying the Ewa side of the same dock, the coal ship Pierre Loti being engaged in discharging her cargo at Dock No. 1 where the transports usually lie. The Logan had an unusually smooth trip down and her officers attribute her slow passage to the fact that she is very foul and that she had to buck a strong current the first two days out of San Francisco. The Logan brought commissary supplies for this port and will take on some 500 tons of coal. She will get away for Manila at noon today.

The vessel has few army officers aboard this trip most of her passengers being civil employees or families of officers or civil employees. Several newly married couples are among the passengers and there are also names on the list whose warrant for passage is endorsed—Planned Lieut. —. The captain himself is on his wedding tour and his friends on the transport have prepared the following statement for the Honolulu press in order that he may be given a proper send-off.

"Among the passengers who arrived on the transport Logan is the beautiful bride of Captain William Percival Stinson, the handsome and most popular skipper in the Army Transport Service. Mrs. Stinson accompanied by her sister Miss Sumner are to remain in Honolulu until the return of the Logan from the Philippines, in October, when she will return to the home land. Captain Stinson's many friends in San Francisco were greatly surprised to hear of his sudden marriage, as he was always known as a woman-hater, loving his ship with a love so deeply that there was no room in his heart for the fair sex."

Yesterday afternoon the soldiers aboard the transport sought relief from the heat in the cool waters of the harbor. Scores of them lined up along the ship's side and plunged into the brine. They were attired in every kind of clothes except real bathing suits but no one minded that. A crowd of native boys was on hand and won considerable applause by their diving. Some of them went up on the boat deck and plunged into the water from that height. Several of the soldier boys went up to the height and looked down but it seemed a long way although their companions who did not have bathing suits on made fun of them. Then a voice shouted, "Are you going to let them fellows do us up?" As this the men seemed to feel that the reputation of the transport if not the whole army was at stake and three of the soldiers made magnificent dives into the water amid the cheers of their comrades.

Among the passengers for Manila is Colonel Joseph B. Girard who is well known here as he was in charge of Buena Vista hospital, the military hospital of this city, about two years ago. He is accompanied by two daughters. One of his daughters is the wife of Fritz Klamp of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

Lieut.-Col. John McClellan has returned from his leave of absence to resume command at Camp McKinley.

Maj. John E. Guilfoyle is Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army.

William T. Nolting and wife are passengers for Manila. Mr. Nolting is postmaster at that city.

Major C. G. Starr, Assistant Adjutant General and wife are Manila passengers.

Francis Drake who is to be in the new weather bureau in this city arrived. Mrs. Drake accompanies her husband.

BRODICK CASTLE OUT OF COURSE

Toasting on the boom of the broad Pacific, her chronometers useless and her officers and crew ignorant of their whereabouts the British ship Brodick Castle of Glasgow bound from Iquique to Honolulu was sighted by the naval transport Solace 1160 miles west of this port August 5. The men of the Brodick Castle were overjoyed when the transport hove into sight and they at last learned their true position. It seems that the chronometers of the vessel got out of order and the men were not able to repair them properly so that they were unable to use them in calculating. The Solace furnished the ship with a chronometer and also with provisions of which she was in need.

The Brodick Castle is under the command of Captain Olaf Olsen and is reported as having cleared at Pisagua, Chili June 3 for this port and San Francisco. She has a cargo of nitrates consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Ltd. She was twenty-one days out when the Solace spoke her and was in latitude twenty degrees, thirty-eight minutes north and longitude one hundred, seventy-eight degrees, thirty-five minutes west.

In July 1903 she was examined in Honolulu, at which time she was found to be in good condition.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS FROM LATE FILES

Russians Trying to Buy 200 Fast Steamers to Arm as a Naval Contingent—Superior Japanese Artillery—Lou Dillon Sick.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Journal says the following advertisement was received at its office to-night: "To shipbuilders and owners—Wanted, steamers of no less than 6000 tons tonnage, to have a speed of 18 knots and more, and must be made so they can be fitted with armor plate or converted into cruisers. For particulars apply to Grassman & Hirtz Company, 94 St. Mark's place."

For some time Grassman & Hirtz have been in communication with a French firm in Paris, the name of which they decline to give, and as a result of their negotiations are prepared to begin the purchase for cash of all steamers they can acquire, answering the specifications of the French firm.

Grassman said to-night that his partner, Hirtz, has received a cablegram from Paris reading: "I want 200 or more war ships, will pay any price, eighteen knots an hour."

"I will begin negotiations at once," said Grassman, "and hope in a short time to cable the Paris firm I am able to fill the order. The Russian Government is really the purchaser. The firm in Paris represents the Czar in these negotiations, and they are buying for him. It is his purpose to get together the greatest fleet that can be gathered and he will send such a number of war ships to the Far East as will overwhelm the Japanese army."

It is understood that Hirtz has actually begun the accumulation of the vessels desired by Russia, having already entered into telegraphic correspondence with several large shipbuilding concerns known to have ships on the ways.

A FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—A special dispatch from Liao Yang, giving a graphic picture of the fight at Ta Che Kiao, explains that the Russian immunity from damage by the furious Japanese bombardment was due to the fact that the Russian guns were mostly behind a range of steep hills and were concealed cleverly by high grass and trees and that the Chinese were, therefore, unable to helicopter the position of the guns, as they formerly had done, to the Japanese artillerymen.

The Japanese had many large-caliber guns and used chiefly shrapnel. They used also high explosive shells. The fight was almost wholly an artillery duel and was a magnificent spectacle. The crest of the hills held by the Russians was converted into a raging volcano and earth was thrown up in geysers by the continuous rain of bursting shells, until sand and dust hung in a cloud overhead and fire among the trees and grass, started by the shells added a stifling smoke and heat to the awful glare of the tropical sun. The shrapnel, like great white-winged birds, sailed overhead. The moan and drone of their coming could be plainly heard and the Russians threw themselves behind rocks and other shelters as the missiles burst.

The Japanese shifted the position of their guns, both to escape the Russian fire and to try and locate the masked batteries of their opponents. Late in the afternoon they got in a position that enabled them to sweep the plain behind the hills occupied by the Russians and came dangerously near locating, though they did not quite find, the Russian batteries.

STIRRING UP RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A cable to the World from London says: Louise Michel, the French anarchist, who recently came to London, is shadowed by detectives of the political branch of Scotland Yard. They believe she came here in connection with the assassination conspiracy in St. Petersburg. Michel says: "I am here to organize the Russians in view of the impending revolution in their country. It is the greatest chance they ever had of freeing themselves from despotism. They would have the sympathy of the whole world. I do not incite any one to crime, but I glory in advising the Russians to overthrow the existing despotism in their country. My duty is to educate Russians in their duty to their country."

"I know the authorities regard me with suspicion, and I am dogged everywhere. That is done at the request of the Russian Government, which pretends I am plotting for the removal of the Czar, whereas my aim is the removal of the whole system. The time is not ripe yet, but our friends and sympathizers in Russia are confident that before this war is over their chance will come, and there will be a great upheaval of the people against the degrading, stifling tyranny."

"I will remain here in this good work until September, when I will set out to visit other capitals."

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, July 31.—A Japanese merchant has received word from a Chinese whom he trusts to the effect that the Japanese have occupied every position surrounding the besieged fortress of Port Arthur, with the exception of Golden Hill. The Chinese stated that both sides suffered tremendous losses in the operations necessary to bring about this state of affairs.

The members of the Russian intelligence bureau here, while denying the report that Port Arthur has been captured, are inclined to believe the reports true to the extent that the Japanese have made great progress in their operations about the beleaguered fortress.

HAPPY IN THEIR INSURANCE.

LONDON, August 1.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times sends a

published reply of the Port Arthur garrison to the Japanese summons to surrender. This reply shows that the garrison is under the impression that Field Marshal Oyama and all his staff were sunk with the transports Tachibana and Sado and that the Russians wholly disbelieve that General Kuropatkin has ever been defeated.

ADVENTURE IN A BALLOON.

PARIS, July 30.—Thousands witnessed the most sensational event of the week, the escape of the captive balloon at Printanios Aerodrome at Porte Maillot. Mrs. Elton, an American, a boy and eight other people who had ascended in the balloon had the narrowest possible escape from death.

During a tremendous windstorm that broke suddenly the balloon was torn from its moorings and went soaring through space to a great altitude. Only the courage and presence of mind of the aeronaut in charge of the balloon and of his assistant saved the terrified voyagers from being dashed to pieces. The watching multitude saw the balloon disappear in the clouds and reappear later. Its reappearance was due to the action of the aeronaut in opening the upper valve of the balloon and slitting the envelope. The balloonette, which was kept under the balloon to keep it steady, was also cut. The slitting of the big silk bag caused it to take the form of a parachute and its rapid descent was retarded. The balloon finally landed in a tree near Clichy and all the occupants alighted safely, although badly frightened.

IRISH RESENTMENT.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Protests are coming in from all sides against the name given to the orang-utang at Lincoln Park zoo, Miss Dooley. Patriotic Irishmen in Chicago resent the selection of a name so typical of their race. Charles O'Malley, editor of the New World, in an editorial in the current issue, says:

"It is a fact that caricatures like Nast, and later, Oppen, frequently place ape faces on the pictures of Irish people. In many American cities gorillas, orang-utans and other divisions of the monkey family are given Irish names, because of an alleged resemblance to the Irish race. The practice is an insult to every one with Irish blood in his veins. 'Possibly those who are anxious to distinguish themselves might find something worthy of their best efforts out in Lincoln Park. The case of Miss Dooley ought to be investigated and declarations made which may result in a change of that lady's name. Let her be named Elizabeth Tudor, or Duchess of Marlborough, or anything peculiarly English if the Park Commissioners so desire; but the Irish people surely must resent her patronymic of Dooley. Personally, we denounce this insulting intimation that the Irish countenance resembles the face of a gorilla or orang-utang."

In an interview Mr. O'Malley said: "Such a thing stamp our race as one of a very low order of intelligence, and I cannot see why the orang-utang was called Miss Dooley unless that was a slap at Irishmen."

STRIKERS MOSTLY ALIENS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Of the 20,000 striking meat butchers at the Union stockyards more than 15,000 are of foreign birth. Twelve thousand of these are unskilled laborers. Their wages, at the minimum of 17 1/2 cents per hour, average \$7.40 a week. Single men live on less than \$2 a week, and in two years save sufficient money for passage home. Three thousand leave for home every year and their places are filled by other immigrants. Few can speak English. There are only 2000 voters in the colony, and a great many of them do not intend to become Americanized. The foreign colony includes Bohemians, Poles, Lithuanians and Slovaks. Their settlement is virtually a city of all nationalities. The 20,000 men under consideration do not include the 12,000 sympathetic strikers of the allied trades. While most of the skilled laborers are native-born, a number of early immigrants have attained to higher positions. The great bulk of the laborers take orders from their bosses with the obedience of soldiers. It is not their part to reason why. Their English vocabulary may be limited, but they understand an oath, and the stockyards has a language of its own.

Immigration into the packing town began in 1885, when the packing industry was in its infancy. With subsequent immigrations the Union Stockyards and Transit Company has grown until it is now the largest industrial organization of its kind in America.

The unskilled foreigners were welcomed by the packers. They were more docile than the native-born and were less capable of organization. Once an idea was in their heads they worked mechanically, uncomplainingly. And they were willing to work for 15 cents an hour.

LOU DILLON SICK.

CLEVELAND (O.), July 30.—A one-day meeting was held at the Cleveland Driving Park today to take the place of the usual Grand Circuit meeting, that having been abandoned because of the inability of the local association to sell pools.

Lou Dillon, the champion trotter, made an attempt to beat 2:08 3/4 to a high-wheeled sulky, but failed, her time being 2:09 1/4.

Following her exhibition race Lou Dillon was taken seriously ill at the Glenview track. Late to-night it was said that the woman's temperature was 104 and grave fears were expressed for her recovery.

Several records were broken, however. The Monk defeated Equity in a half-mile trotting race, lowering the world's record for a half-mile to 1:00 1/2.

C. K. Billings' team, Nontascrooke and Prince Direct, paced a mile in 2:10, lowering the amateur record of 2:13, held by themselves.

Other meritorious performances were that of Dan R., driven by John Splan, which placed a mile in 2:04 1/4 without a pacemaker, and Fereno, which beat Ozanam in straight heats in 2:08 1/2, 2:10 1/2, the former being the favorite.

BOULANGER'S WAR HORSE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Paris says: A column of troops marched past the Alsace column, in the Place de la Concorde, Friday morning, with drums beating and fifes playing. A broken-down old black horse drawing a vegetable cart heard the music and saw the soldiers. At the sound of the drums and the sight of the soldiers the old horse came to life. He pranced and trotted to the head of the marching column, nearly shaking the driver off the seat. Half way across the square the horse stopped. His knees gave way and he fell dead. The driver was dumped to the ground. The soldiers marched around the wreck and laughed.

In front of the Alsace column, just seventeen years ago almost to a day, this same black horse nearly upset the Government of France. On that day he pranced through the Place de la Concorde carrying on his back General Boulanger, who came within an ace of being another Napoleon.

A VICTIM OF MOSQUITOES.

MOUNT CLARE (N. J.), July 30.—A man 70 years old, who says he is John Almond, but who, because of weakness, is unable to give any account of himself, is in the hospital here hovering between life and death as the result of exposure to a storm and the attacks of mosquitoes. He was found in the dense woods near the Passaic line. Apparently Almond had been in the woods for several days. He was extremely emaciated and his face and hands were swollen out of shape from thousands of bites by mosquitoes and other insects.

KIPLING SINGS OF JOE.

LONDON, July 31.—Rudyard Kipling, who is known as a strong admirer of Joseph Chamberlain and an earnest supporter of his political views, and who believes that his tariff proposals will contribute largely to the welding of the empire, has written a striking poem, which will appear to-morrow and which is sure to cause much interest and discussion in political circles as well as in the literary world. It is entitled "Things and the Man," and is of five stanzas, each ending with the italicized line, "Once on a time there was a man." The final stanza is an enthusiastic suggestion that even in these days there is a man who is capable of great things. Following are the first and last stanzas of the poem:

Oh, ye, who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind, pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings;
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings
"Once on a time there was a man."

A bolt is fallen from the blue
Awakened realm, full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and far born harvestings,
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My Lords, how think you of these things?

"Once—in our time—is there a man?"
The allusion in the line "Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew," will be made clear by reference to Genesis xxxviii and 17 to 19 verses.

CANDIDATE DAVIS WILL MARRY AGAIN

WASHINGTON, July 25.—News comes from Shepherdstown, W. Va., that former Senator Henry G. Davis, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, will in the fall marry Mrs. Katherine Reynolds widow of Dr. John Reynolds, of Shepherdstown. Mrs. Reynolds is 70 years old, while Senator Davis is 58.

There is an interesting story back of the approaching wedding. Many years ago, when Henry G. Davis was a brakeman on the B. and O. Railroad, he became a suitor for the hand of Miss Katherine Cushman, whose family was one of the most prominent in Washington County, Maryland.

Miss Cushman was a pronounced beauty, and was the acknowledged belle in the section in which she lived. Her family being an aristocratic one, she became the leader in the exclusive social set, and at all social gatherings Miss Cushman's society was sought after by the young gallants of Maryland and West Virginia.

She and young Davis met for the first time at a dance at a country house and frequently thereafter he became her escort. The friendship thus begun speedily ripened into love.

Davis proposed and the young woman was willing, but her parents could not reconcile themselves to the idea of their beautiful and talented daughter marrying a poor brakeman, and the young man was sent on his way with a broken heart.

Young Davis disappeared to rise rapidly in the railroad service until he became the richest and most powerful citizen in his state, while Miss Cushman became the bride of Dr. John Reynolds, a prominent physician of Shepherdstown, her old or first "name" also in the course of time taking unto himself a life partner in a distant part of the state.

It was not until many years afterward that the two old lovers came together again, one as a widower and the other as a widow. The old spark rekindled into flame with the result that there will be a notable wedding at the quaint old town of Shepherdstown some time during the month of October, so the gossip says. Mrs. Reynolds is re-

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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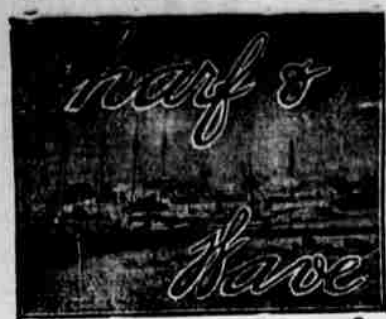
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markedly well preserved, and for a half century or more has been social leader of Shepherdstown. She is the mother of two grown up children and the grandmother of a half dozen boys and girls.

She lives in a beautiful old-fashioned house within a stone's throw of the stately Potomac, and many distinguished men and women have enjoyed her hospitality.

CHANGE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.



THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

RELICS ON THE TRANSPORT LOGAN

ARRIVED.
Tuesday, August 9.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.
Wednesday, August 10.
U. S. N. T. Solace, Bull, from Manila, via Guam, 7:16 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from San Francisco, 7:26 a. m.
Stmr. Likiepke, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 5:45 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 4:50 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, 12 m.

Thursday, August 11.
Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 8:15 a. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, 11:20 a. m.
P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, from the Orient, 12 m.

DEPARTED.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeuan, Pederson, for Anahola and way ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waianae and Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
Stmr. Likiepke, Naopala, for Maui, Molokai and Laysan ports, 5 p. m.
U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for Manila, via Guam, 12:15 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Maui and Hanalei ports, 5 p. m.
P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, for San Francisco, 12 m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, 12 m.
U. S. N. T. Solace, Bull, for San Francisco, 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.
Departed.
Per stmr. Claudine, August 9, for Maui ports—H. G. Danford, R. M. Overend, E. P. Chapin, Andrew Adams, Mrs. R. F. Wheeler, Miss Eva Kinney, Miss Jane B. Massey, Enos Vincent, Geo. Mayfield, Lee Set, Kan Chong, S. Heage, Hugh Rabinowitz, Miss M. Kahlo, Mrs. F. Hanuma, W. B. McCormick, Master W. Ferguson, Miss Freitas, Mrs. W. G. Scott, W. G. Scott, F. G. Correa, wife and daughter, Leong Kong, and Ah Ping.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 9, for Kauai ports—C. V. Sturtevant, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mr. Wiggam, C. F. Herick, You Song, William Ching, L. R. Freeman, W. Williamson, Fong Sai Lung, Ching Hui Chai.
Per stmr. Noeuan, August 9, for Anahola and way ports—A. A. Wilson.

ARRIVED.
Per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 9, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports—From Kona: H. K. Martin, Kamallikane, J. P. Brown, F. Lindemann, Dr. D. S. McCarthy, Lorin Andrews, J. W. Pratt, John Phillips, Captain A. P. Niblack and wife, F. A. Richmond, Jas. E. Carroll, From Kona: S. W. Kani, Mikahala Barber, H. Lenhardt, Miss Cash, Mrs. Cockett, Miss Fernandez and 2 children, Harold Giffard, W. A. Kinney, J. Cooper, Bishop Liebert, Fra. John, From Maui: J. P. Cooke, C. Bayliss, wife and 3 children, H. W. Dietz, W. G. Scott, Miss Mumford, Hugo Labino-witz and 47 deck.
Per stmr. Kinua, August 9, from Hilo and way ports—J. I. McCrosson, E. K. Like, E. Akina, L. O. Towne, Geo. H. Barton, Mrs. C. Kim Sing, Mrs. Tong Hou, Miss Ida McKeague, Miss H. de Fries, Mrs. Geo. L. Desha, R. E. Balding, W. T. Baiding, Geo. Stubner, C. T. Day, Miss H. Scofield, Miss G. Scofield, Miss F. Scofield, Mrs. J. Chalmers, Miss Hattie Mahoe, Mrs. A. Makekau, Mrs. T. Bell, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Ching Chow, Dr. Mary G. Potter, Mrs. S. H. Little, M. G. Santos, A. J. Williamson, Major Milspan, Master Mackenzie, J. W. Waldron, J. G. Rothwell, Mr. Trent, C. A. Stoble and wife, Wm. Green, C. P. Ekan, S. C. Meyers, Rev. R. A. Buchanan, F. S. Dodge, Wm. Gromley, S. M. Damon.
Per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 10, from Kauai ports—A. G. Coma, M. R. Houghtaling, W. McGraw, W. Turner, A. Knudsen, J. Gonsalves, P. Coyne, Gus Strom, Miss Arnold, Miss A. Wolley, Miss E. Knudsen, Mrs. Naina, W. F. Ganatt, Rev. S. Kodama, J. A. Hogg, Master Hogg, K. Takeha, Yee Shong, Ching Mow and 80 deck.

Per stmr. Likiepke, Aug. 10, from Maui and Molokai ports—K. Atkinson, J. N. Kuoha, Hon. A. Colbourn, Mrs. W. L. Wilcox, J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, E. K. Duvachelle, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss E. Makana, J. D. McVeigh, Sister A. Flaviania.
VESSLS IN PORT.
ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).
U. S. N. T. Solace, Singer, Manila, Aug. 10.
MERCHANT VESSELS.
Coronado, Am. bk., Potter, from San Francisco, July 16.
Fort George, American sp., Gove, Newcastle, Aug. 1.
Geo. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, San Francisco, Aug. 5.
Helene, Am. sch., Thompson, San Francisco, Aug. 11.
Kailani, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, Aug. 5.
Lathair, Indian bk., Schaffner, from Hongkong for Calico, Aug. 1, (anchored off port).
Lurline, ship, Sinclair, Buys, July 19.
Purto Lohi, Fr. bk., Taiter, San Francisco, Aug. 11.
Siberia, Am. bk., Smith, Yokohama, Aug. 11.
Tillie B. Harrison, Am. sp., Winn, New York, July 19.

WHY MAIL CAME ON THE LOGAN

There has been much speculation as to the reason why the mail from the coast was not sent on the America Maru but was dispatched on the slow transport Logan. If it had come on the liner it would have arrived here over two days earlier. Many explanations have been offered for the action of the postoffice officials by various people. Some think that the officials were afraid that the steamer might fail a prey to a Russian cruiser before she reached this port and others attribute it to a sudden desire of the authorities to save money by dispatching the mail by a government vessel. None of these explanations, however, hold water for it is a fact that eight sacks of mail, which accumulated after the transport sailed, did come on the Maru.

The local postoffice officials, however, attribute the action to the ignorance of the San Francisco officials of the speed of the steamers. The various steamship companies have entire charge of the mails from the door of one postoffice to the other so it is doubtful whether the San Francisco clerks know much about the steamers further than their time of departure. So when the Logan was scheduled to sail an hour before the Maru they inferred that she would arrive first and sent the mail. It is at this end of the line. The arrival and dispatch of mail is a far more important thing in this corner of the world where a hundred mails do not depart every hour. The local office has a book in which the records of the various steamers are systematically recorded so that the officials can tell which of the two boats leaving at the same time will arrive first. This is important as a very few minutes of time may mean that the mail will catch some overland mail train on the coast.

Vessels on the Way.

Among the vessels on the way to Honolulu from domestic ports are the following, the list not including regular mail steamers nor ships which cleared after August 1: Alice Cooke, schooner, nine days from Port Gamble; Helene, schooner, fourteen days from San Francisco; Hawaiian, steamer, thirteen days from Seattle, and Westler, barkentine, seventeen days from Grays Harbor.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Siberia, August 11, from the Orient—M. I. Akamatsu, J. Asaya, B. W. Baker, Mrs. C. Baker, M. K. Bamber, Dr. R. S. Bartlett, Mrs. R. S. Bartlett, Mrs. J. F. Beahan, R. M. Benedickter, Mr. Benzon, Dr. Robert Bernides, Mrs. W. Beveridge, Rev. A. F. R. Bird, J. G. Boon, C. T. Bowdoin, Geoffrey Brown, A. B. Burkholder, Mrs. A. B. Burkholder, Chang Chau, T. H. Claggett, Col. Cleve, H. C. Cheng, Wong Cheng Chu, E. H. Clough, Mrs. E. H. Clough, Mrs. J. W. Coffin, W. E. Day, C. L. F. Du-hain, F. J. Englekin, Mrs. C. Evans, Ling San Fang, Mrs. Joo, A. Ferguson, infant and maid; Miss D. Ferguson, Miss G. Ferguson, Miss H. Ferguson, Miss Estelle Flash, Wong Fook, Mrs. Wong Fook, L. T. Gibbons, Master V. Gedge, Master F. Gedge, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, H. C. Gray, B. Guggenheim, Lieut. Hahn, R. Hayashi, Robt. Herforth, J. von Hilt, K. Himes, F. E. Hesse, and valet, C. C. Hsu, M. S. Hutton, S. Isaacs, and servant, Mrs. S. Isaacs, Master F. Isaacs, J. Iwaya, E. E. Jennings, Abdul Gufoor Khan, and servants and interpreter, A. C. Kingsford, Master John Lathir, R. Lancaster, Mrs. R. Lancaster, C. Levennois, Mrs. C. Levennois, H. I. Llang, J. Latta, P. Loureiro, Dr. P. E. Lovering, R. Lowe, Mrs. M. Marshall, Miss G. Martin, Miss S. Martin, W. Martin, Dr. H. A. McConnell, Mrs. L. D. Miner, E. Mildeberger, Dr. P. H. Morrison, Mrs. P. H. Morrison, K. Nomura, Yicomte d'Ollone, R. H. Parker, Mrs. R. H. Parker, Miss Parker, Hon. G. Peet, H. Ranger, C. R. Richards, F. E. Russ, S. Sato, M. G. Shoemaker and servant, K. Shibuya, C. G. Smith, Mrs. C. G. Smith, B. Stevens, H. Suizai, Yong Kwah Tai, A. H. Thompson, Rev. David Thompson, Mrs. David Thompson, Miss G. Thompson, Miss R. Thompson, W. J. Tobin, L. Van Rensselaer, Miss K. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. M. Vaughan and maid, Miss C. B. Vaughan, B. Vorschulte, Mrs. B. Vorschulte and two children, H. J. Weiss, J. E. Whiteber, J. C. Wilson, S. Witkowski, Mrs. S. Witkowski, S. Yamashita, S. Yokoyama.

Booked to Depart.

Per S. S. Siberia, August 10, for San Francisco—H. H. Williams, J. McCandless, Miss McCandless, Miss Laura Wells, Ward Wells, Ira Wells, C. K. Hedemann, Misses Emily and Laura Bell, E. Bell, Miss Cummings, Miss G. A. Fogg, Rev. G. L. Pearson, F. L. Hosmer, Naniel Rowan, A. L. Louissou, A. G. Hawes, Miss Ferguson, Miss O. A. Arnold, H. J. Bardwell and wife, Mr. Weinstein, R. Rosenberg, Mrs. Cullen, W. E. Skinner and wife, Mrs. M. D. Hendricks, T. Fitch, Edith B. Duffey, Miss C. L. Ziegler, Miss W. Timmons, Miss E. McCormack, Mr. Grange, A. D. Larnack and wife, Mrs. A. Perry and child, Mrs. G. P. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Mr. Severin and wife, Miss Severin, C. Cunha, J. F. Morgan, E. A. McInerney, Miss McInerney, Miss Sweet, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Plomteaux, Mrs. Schobach, Miss Schobach, E. Hubbard, Miss Duthill, Mrs. J. M. Alexander, H. L. Hudson and wife, Mrs. J. F. Scott, Miss Belle Mitchell, Dr. Harris Kennedy and wife, George H. Paul and wife, William Gibson, W. W. Arley, G. A. Turner and wife, Dr. T. Montague, E. Wootley and wife, W. Lucas, A. H. Hankerson, H. Sakuma, W. A. Welles and wife, Dr. B. J. McCarthy, Mrs. W. Murch and daughter, August Dreyer, wife and daughter.

Shipping Notes.

The Solace will sail this afternoon for San Francisco.

SIBERIA IS IN FROM THE ORIENT

After an uneventful voyage from the Orient the Pacific Mail liner Siberia docked at the Hackfeld wharf yesterday a little before noon. She arrived off port at about nine o'clock but as the quarantine against Hongkong is rather strict at this season on account of the plague the inspection was rather prolonged. Nothing of any importance happened during the voyage although two squalls were met the day before her arrival. The America Maru was sighted Tuesday.

Officers of the vessel bring further news of the escape of the Korea from the clutches of the Vladivostok squadron. It seems that when the liner passed Mazima light at the entrance of Tokio bay the Russian fleet was only fifteen miles away. The Korea was shrouded in a heavy mist and in this manner escaped what seemed a certain capture. When Captain Seabury heard of his narrow escape he was very much surprised as he had no idea that he was in any danger.

The Siberia brings 25,722 packages of freight for this port amounting to 1,536 tons as follows: 10,658 bags rice, 1270 bags beans, 5092 tubs Shoyu, Miso, etc., 424 cases oil, 39 cases Sake, 36 chests tea, 99 rolls matting, 332 cases wine, 20 bags peanuts, 70 bags gunnies, 31 cases curios, 1 case silk goods and 3999 packages merchandise.

The Siberia will get away for San Francisco at noon today with some freight and a big list of passengers.

Among the passengers for Honolulu are Geoffrey Brown, treasurer of the local telephone system, Col. Cleve, a German officer who will stop over until he can go to Samoa and several Japanese.

Hon. George Peel and Mr. F. E. Hesse are connected with the Eastern Extension Cable & Telegraph Co. They are making a tour of inspection of the offices of the company all over the globe. The Hon. George Peel is a son of the present speaker of the British House of Commons.

M. K. Bamber is analytic chemist for the tea planters of Ceylon and has been making an investigation in company with A. C. Kingsford, president of the Ceylon Tea Planters' Association, of the tea industry in the island of Formosa.

R. M. Benedickter who has been at the head of a Russian bank in China is making arrangements for the establishment of an Austrian bank at Shanghai.

Rev. A. F. R. Bird is an English clergyman on a tour around the world. Mr. E. H. Clough has represented the Hearst papers in the Orient for some time is returning to the coast accompanied by his wife.

F. J. Englekin is a well known steamship man of Kobe. Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer and daughter Miss K. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. J. W. Coffin are prominent New York society people.

Mr. Abdul Gufoor Khan is a wealthy landed proprietor of India. His brother is Prime Minister to the Rajah of Delhi. He is accompanied by his interpreter and body servant.

Dr. P. H. Lovering is attached to the United States Marine Hospital Service. He is returning from the Asiatic station.

The Vicomte d'Ollone is military attache to the French legation at Shanghai.

M. H. Shoemaker is a capitalist of Cincinnati.

Mr. A. H. Thompson is acting colonial secretary at Hongkong.

J. E. Whiteber is editor of the American Asiatic.

Mr. W. Martin is American consul at Nanking. He is accompanied by his family.

C. G. Smith is superintendent of the Manila ice plant.

Woods & Sheldon is a professor in Columbia University. He has been making an extended tour of the East.

Rev. David Thompson and family are missionaries returning from Tokio.

TWO MAIL BOATS FROM THE COAST

Two mail steamers will arrive from the coast today. The first one will be the Alameda which should show up at about 7 o'clock. She will probably bring the bulk of the mail. The other boat is the Pacific Mail liner China which left San Francisco two hours after the Alameda. As she is a slower boat she is not looked for before the afternoon. She will bring mail that left San Francisco two hours later than the Alameda's. The China will bring Governor Carter and elaborate preparations are being made for his welcome.

Shipping Notes.

The Solace will sail this afternoon for San Francisco.

The bark George Curtis has moved to a new berth at the Bishop wharf.

The schooner Rob Roy sailed for Oahu ports at 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

It will be nearly two weeks before another mail is received from Yokohama. The next boat is the Coptic, Aug. 23.

The coal on the Fort George was removed from the after hatch first with the result that the ship is decidedly out of the horizontal.

The mail for the coast will leave on the Siberia this noon. It will close, as usual an hour earlier. Visitors will not be allowed on the ship after 11:30.

Helene Makes Port.

The four-masted schooner Helene arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco and tied up at the Imgard wharf. She has a general cargo for this port. The trip down was made in fifteen days, the winds being very light. Captain Thompson brought his family consisting of his wife and two children with him. This is his first trip on this vessel. He was formerly the master of the schooner Mary E. Foster but on the resignation of Captain Thompson he was given the Helene.

OIL FOR THE BODY

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't. Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be.

We use the whole oil in Scott's Emulsion because the great reputation of cod liver oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way. Substitutes in the shape of wines, cordials, extracts, etc., should be carefully avoided.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

YACHTS ARE BECALMED

The ocean yacht race to Lahaina has ended in a windless fizzle. Last night the Lurline, the visiting yacht of Captain Sinclair, was towed into port by Young Brothers' launch Waterwitch and safely anchored in naval row.

Clarence Macfarlane's yacht La Paloma is somewhere off port, reported as waiting a friendly hawser to bring her into the harbor.

It is supposed that Thos. W. Hobron's yacht Gladys has reached Lahaina, but probably through the aid of a steamer.

Vice Commodore Picker, who went out on the Lurline as the guest of Captain Sinclair, came ashore in a boat yesterday evening to engage the Waterwitch for towing the Lurline to port. The visitor had been becalmed for twenty-four hours off this port. Young Brothers' picked the vessel up two miles off to the southward. A short distance off the harbor the towline broke, but the Lurline was finally brought in all right.

Vice Commodore Picker reports the Lurline as having left Molokai at 4 p. m. yesterday. La Paloma was close inshore then, seemingly having a light breeze. Nothing was seen of the Gladys all day.

The above sale has been postponed till Saturday, Aug. 20th, at same hour and place.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

2615—Aug. 12, 19.

BOGEY HANDICAP ON SUNDAY MORNING

There was a meeting of the executive committee of the Golf Club at the Alexander Young Hotel last evening and several matters of importance were decided.

The Bogey handicap golf competition will occur on Sunday beginning at 9:30. Each member will play against "Colonel Bogey" whose score for the nine holes is forty. There will be a match play with handicaps so that every one will stand a chance even against the "Colonel." There will be two prizes and a fifty cent entrance fee.

Woods & Sheldon have offered a cup to be contested for during September. It will be awarded to the man making the best eighteen holes, with handicap during the month—attested scores only to be considered.

All caddies are to be registered and have buttons, which may be taken away for misbehavior. Members are to be requested not to employ any but registered caddies.

Complaints are made that non-members have been playing on the course without being accompanied by members. A visitors' book is to be placed at the Club House and members are requested to register all non-members who accompany them on the course.

ATKINSON PRESENTED WITH THE RESOLUTION

Wm. W. Hall, John Emmelhut and W. J. England were the committee of the Builders and Traders' Exchange to wait on Acting Governor Atkinson and present him with the resolution of that body, expressing appreciation of the stand he had taken for citizen labor on public works. They gracefully performed the duty yesterday afternoon. The resolution appeared in this paper's report of the Exchange's meeting at which it was adopted.

Fish stories on the Kona coast are as thick as the fish that milk the cows on the green meadows of that favored country. The latest yarn is that a big shark took hold of the Mauna Loa's anchor and pulled her to a safe anchorage at Kailua. It is said that the particular man-eater is a great pet of the sailors and is fed every trip. Wonderful Kona!

U. S. Commissioner A. F. Felt was taking evidence in the (Chicago) case yesterday (last) afternoon. J. J. Dwyer requested the witness and J. J. Dwyer the witness.

WAILUKU JAIL AND FIRE STATION BIDS

Tenders were opened at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday for a concrete culvert at Kapaa, Kauai, and for a jail and fire station building at Wailuku, Maui, as follows:

Kapaa concrete culvert:

A. A. Wilson, 60 days, \$1675
John Correa Picano, 60 days, 1900
M. J. Silva, 55 days, 2105
C. W. Spitz, 60 days, 2368
L. M. Whitehouse, 90 days, 2909

Wailuku jail and fire station, concrete, the higher figure of the two bids in each case being for stucco ornaments added:

F. H. Jordan, 90 days, \$10,943 and \$10,343.
Lucas Bros., 160 days, \$11,871 and \$11,171.

A. Harrison Mill Co., 120 days, \$14,468 and \$13,452.
W. J. Moody, 150 days, \$15,520 and \$14,265.

FORECLOSURES.

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kahola (K) of Makua, Waianae, Oahu, to C. E. Maile, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 9th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 150, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglas Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was duly recorded in said Register Office, notice is hereby given that the said Assignee of said Mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 6th of August, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 347 Kahanamaku street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situate at Makua, Waianae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent No. 3634, Land Commission Award No. 9054 to Kawaa for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Mahu dated September 4th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 93, pages 155 and 156.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to
DOUGLASS KAONA,
Assignee of Mortgage,
Room 3, Waity building, King street,
Honolulu, Oahu.

The above sale has been postponed till Saturday, Aug. 20th, at same hour and place.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

2615—Aug. 12, 19.

Corns OR Bunions?

Seabury & Johnson's

Medicated Corn and Bunion PLASTERS

will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

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